THE

JEWISH CHRONICLE.

(ספר זכרון)

ESTABLISHED 1841. [REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.]

No. 1,894.—New Series.] FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905;—TAMUZ 18, 5665. [PRICE 2D.

BIRTHS.

CHARIG.—On the 15th of July, at 52, Farleigh-road, Stoke Newington, the wife of LOUIS CHARIG (née Lottie Foote), of a son. No cards.

COSTER.—On the 16th of July, at 324, Mile End-road, the wife of JOSEPH COSTER (née Esther Lazarus), of a son. Bris Milah, Sunday, July 23rd.

HERZ.—On the 16th of July, the wife of Mr. S. HERZ, 1, Portman Mansions, W., of a daughter.

HYAMS.—On Monday, the 17th of July, at 428, Commercial-road, to Mr. and Mrs. Z. Hyams, a son.

KAHN.—[By cable.]—On the 17th of July, at Durban, South Africa, the wife of ISIDORE KAHN (née Gertie Nyburg), of a daughter.

LATNER.—On the 16th of July, at 19, Brady-street, the wife of MORRIS LATNER (née Miriam Hyman), of a son.

LISBONA.—On Sunday, the 16th of July, at 26, Smedley-lane, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, to Mr. and Mrs. MARCO LISBONA (née Minnie Myrans), a son.

LONDON.—On the 17th of July, at 67, Queen's-gardens, Hyde Park, the wife of SELIM LONDON, of a son.

POLAK.—On the 18th of July, 1905, at 62, St. Peter's-road, Mile End, E., the wife of B. POLAK, of a son. Bris Milah, Wednesday, July 26th. Relatives and friends kindly accept this only intimation.

REES.—On the 18th of July, 1905, at 2, South Block, Stoney-lane, Houndsditch, the wife of DAVID REES (née Fanny Polack), of a son. Bris Milah on Wednesday, 26th, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation.

VINER.—On Saturday, the 8th of July, at 78, Colvestone-crescent, Dalston, the wife of MORRIS VINER (née Henriette Littaur), of a daughter. No cards.

WALTERS.—On the 16th of July, at 164, Amhurst-road, Hackney, the wife of N. B. WALTERS, of a son. Bris Milah, July 23rd, 11 a.m. No cards.

WEIL.—On the 8th of July, at 45, Grosvenor-place, S.W., the wife of BENJAMIN B. WEIL, of a daughter.

WHEELER.—On the 13th of July, at Lynton, Home Park-road, Wimbledon Park, London, the wife of OSWALD WHEELER, of a son

BARMITZVAH.

BREGMANN.—SIDNEY, younger son of ROSA and the late ISIDORE BREGMANN, will read a portion of the Law this Saturday.—40, Beresford-road, Canonbury. No cards.

MYERS.—ABRAHAM, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. MYERS, of "Glen Allen," 24, Dennington Park-road, N.W., will read a portion of the Law at the West Hampstead Synagogue, on Saturday, July 22nd.

MYERS.—ABRAHAM, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. MYER MYERS, of 14, Trafalgar-square, E., will read a portion of the Law פינחס at the East London Synagogue, July 22nd.

FIANCÉS.

BARNETT : BENJAMIN.—NANCY, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. SAM BARNETT, 26, London-road, Southwark, to HUMPHREY, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Moss BENJAMIN, 11, St. George's-circus, Blackfriars. Baltimore and South African papers please copy.

DAVIS : JACOBS.—BESSIE, only daughter of PHILIP (Chick) DAVIS and niece of Mrs. Botibol, of 42, Alvington-crescent, to JOHN, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER JACOBS, of 9, Kyverdale-road, Stoke Newington, N.

DONIGER : MARKWALD.—ANNIE, eldest daughter of SOPHIA and the late NATHAN DONIGER, of 169, Rydal-mount, Manchester, to ABRAHAM, youngest son of THERESA and the late MARCUS MARKWALD, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester. Relatives and friends please accept this, the only intimation. South African and American papers please copy.

FRANKEL : MORRIS.—ANNIE, youngest daughter of Mrs. and the late Mr. FRANKEL, of 17, Wolsey-street, Mile End, to PAUL MORRIS, of 53, Varden-street, Stepney.

MELCHER : GORDON.—BECKY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. MELCHER, of Crwys-road, Cardiff, to Mr. A. GORDON, of Llanbradach. African and American papers please copy.

SAFFER : MARKSON.—HYMAN, third son of LEAH and the late NATHAN SAFFER, of Leeds, to BESSIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. MARKSON, of Glasgow, late of Hull. African and American papers please copy.

FIANCÉS.

SAMUELS : FRIEBER.—LILY, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. SAMUELS, of 124, Mile End-road, E., to SIGMUND, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. FRIEBER, of Austria.

TEEGER : WHITE.—SARAH, only daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. ISAAC TEEGER, of 22, Kingsland-parade, S.C.R., Dublin, to ABRAHAM WHITE, 10, Church-street, Dundalk, Ireland.

TONES : SPIRO.—CECILIE, fifth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. TONES, of 33, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool, to HENRY SPIRO, of 47, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.

MARRIAGES.

BANCROFT : SALOMON.—On the 18th of July, 1905, at Folkestone, THOMAS BANCROFT, of London, to HENRIETTA (Hetty) SALOMON, youngest daughter of the late Henry and Clara Salamon, of Edinburgh.

BERNSTEIN : GOLDSTEIN.—On the 12th of July, at the Stoke Newington Synagogue, by the Rev. Harris Cohen, assisted by the Rev. S. Blachman, SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. BERNSTEIN, of 86, Sandringham-road, Dalston, and granddaughter of the late Rabbi Eliezer Saul, formerly of Ramsgate, to LOUIS, second son of Mr. and Mrs. D. GOLDSTEIN, of 2, Sidney-square, Stepney.

COHEN : LYONS.—On the 18th of July, at the Synagogue, Singer's Hill, by the Rev. G. J. Emanuel, B.A., assisted by the Rev. B. Woolf, JESSIE ZILLAH, youngest daughter of Mrs. EDWARD COHEN, 53, Stirling-road, Edgbaston, to ISRAEL LIONEL, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. LYONS, of 160, Bristol-road, Edgbaston.

FLASH : COWAN.—On the 19th of July, at the Borough Synagogue, STELLA, youngest daughter of Mrs. H. FLASH, 2, Cecil-street, to SAMUEL COWAN (Sam Mayo), 5, Waterloo-road.

NUGGIN : ARENSTEIN.—On the 12th of July, at the Great Synagogue, by the Rev. A. E. Gordon, AMELIA, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. NUGGIN, of 69, Vallance-road, N.E., to ISRAEL, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. ARENSTEIN, of 65, Greenfield-street, E. American papers please copy.

PHILLIPS : JOEL.—On the 16th of July, at 72, Upper Tulse-hill, S.W., by the Rev. M. Adler, NATHAN, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, of 90, Brompton-road, S.W., to ETHEL, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. JOEL, of 34, Bancroft-road, Mile-end.

SILVA : DE SOLLA.—On the 25th of June, at Johannesburg, FRED, son of the late KATE SILVA, to RAIE, daughter of Mrs. HENRI DE SOLLA.

TUCKER : VAN GELDER.—On the 16th of July, by licence, NEWTON TUCKER, of Croydon and Devonshire, to HANNAH VAN-GELDER, of Maida-vale, niece of the late Mrs. Sarah Webber, of 41, West Kensington-mansions.

WAAS : HARRIS.—On the 17th of July, at the East London Synagogue, Stepney Green, by the Rev. J. F. Stern assisted by the Choir of the Hampstead Synagogue, under the direction of Mr. L. Freeman, CISSIE, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Waas, of Cecil House, 147, First-avenue, Manor Park, E., to ROBERT, the third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. HARRIS, of 22, Addington-road, Bow.

WIGONSKY : JACOBS.—On the 6th of July, at the Central Synagogue, Manchester, by the Revs. I. J. Yoffey and M. Boyarski, SADIE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. WIGONSKY, of Cheetham, Manchester (late of Liverpool), to SAM, only son of Mr. and Mrs. M. JACOBS, of Islington, Liverpool.

SILVER WEDDING.

WOLF : MOSES.—On the 22nd of July, 1880, at the Bayswater Synagogue, by the Revs. I. Samuel and R. Harris, LUCIEN, eldest son of EDWARD WOLF, Esq., of Canonbury, to FANNY, second daughter of M. MOSES, Esq., of Portsdown-road, W.

"AT HOME."

COHEN.—At 151, Jubilee-street, Mile-end, Mr. and Mrs. WOOLF COHEN "At Home" on the occasion of their Silver Wedding, Saturday and Sunday, July 22-23, from 4 till 7. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

GILLIS.—At 4, Egerton-street, Sunderland, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES GILLIS "At Home" Saturday and Sunday, 22nd and 23rd inst., in celebration of the Barmitzvah of their youngest son, Joseph. Relatives and friends cordially invited. No cards.

DEATHS.

BENSUSAN.—On the 16th of July, at Gibraltar, HANNAH, widow of the late SAMUEL N. BENSUSAN, aged 47. The dearly beloved sister of Raphael Benzecry, of 15, Porchester-square, Hyde-park, and of Gibraltar; also of Mrs. Judah M. Israel, of Gibraltar.

HARRIS.—On the 12th of July, at 22, Ecclesall-road, Sheffield, ABRAHAM FIFER, the dearly beloved husband of PHŒBE, aged 53. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife, sons, daughters, grandchildren, relatives and friends. May his dear soul rest in peace.

ISAACS.—On the 19th of July, at the residence of his father, 156, Alexandra-road, N.W., GEORGE, the second son of ABRAHAM and the late ADAH ISAACS, aged 37. Funeral, Friday, 2 o'clock, Willesden.

ISRAEL.—On the 22nd of June 1905, corresponding with the 19th of Sivan, 5665, after a long and painful illness LOUIS, the beloved and only son of HARRIS and AMELIA ISRAEL, of Kimberley, South Africa, in his 19th year, beloved brother of Mrs. Morrie Isaacs, of Upper Meyer and Barnato-streets, Johannesburg, born in Birmingham, England, 1st September, 1886, corresponding with the 2nd Tishri, 5647. Deeply regretted and mourned by his sorrowing parents, sister, relatives and a large circle of friends. African and Australian papers please copy.

Our only son of memory blessed
God has taken home to rest.
Released from sorrow care and pain
In God's good time we shall meet again.
May h s dear soul rest in peace.

JACOBS.—On the 18th of July, DAVID MOSS JACOBS, of 18, Cross-street, Hatton Garden, E.C., in his 72nd year, eldest son of the late Moss Jacobs, of Leman-street. Shiva, 3, Frognal, N.W.

LEVY.—On the 16th of July, 1905, at 90, Leander-road, Brixton-hill, ESTHER, beloved wife of ABRAHAM LEVY, aged 69. Deeply mourned by sorrowing husband, sons and daughters. Melbourne papers please copy.

MINSKI.—On the 13th of July, at 20, Clare-road, Cardiff, RACHEL, relict of the late LEWIS MINSKI, aged 66. May her dear soul rest in peace. American papers please copy.

NATHAN.—On the 12th of July, at 20, Sillwood-place, Brighton, MARIA, daughter of the late ISAAC NATHAN, of Castle-street, Leicester Square, age 66.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of our darling wife and mother, ADELAIDE LYON, whom God pleased to call to her eternal rest on the 19th day of July, 1901, corresponding with the 4th day of Ab, 5661. Sadly missed.

In affectionate remembrance of AMELIA JONES, late of 32, Argyle-square, W.C., who passed away July 24th, 1904. Peace be to her soul.

In loving memory of my dear wife, GERTRUDE GOLDSTONE: died 21st Tamuz, 5663—July 16th, 1903.—11, Brunswick-street, Cheetham, Manchester.

In ever loving memory of CONNIE, the dearly beloved wife of JACK MARKS, who departed this life on Ab 12th, 5664, corresponding with July 23rd, 1904. May her dear soul rest in peace. Amen.

In fond and endearing memory of my beloved sister, MILLY HARRISON, of 25, Studley-terrace, Leeds, who died 23rd July, 1901. God rest her dear soul in peace.

In loving memory of our dear wife and mother, AMELIA (Milly) LEWIS, who died July 19th, 1895. We mourn her loss and daily miss her loving care. God rest her dear soul.—333, Essex-road, N.

In ever loving memory of my late lamented husband and our dear father, the late NATHAN BRAND, who departed this life, 19th July, 1897, corresponding with 19th Tamuz, 5657. Sincerely mourned.

In ever loving memory of our darling wife and mother, ESTHER JOEL, late of 90, Mile End-road, who departed this life, Tamuz 20th, 5654, corresponding with 24th of July, 1894. Mrs. L. Green, Mrs. D. Silver, Mrs. B. Hyams, Mrs. S. Goldstein, Harry Joel, Alf Joel, John Joel and Ray Joel. Gone from our midst but ever present in memory. God rest her dear soul.

In loving memory of our darling daughter and sister, ANNIE ISAACS, who died in London, July 30th, 1901, corresponding with 14th Ab, 5661. God rest her dear soul.—Coblentz Villa, Breda-street, Cape Town.

In ever loving memory of our darling child and sister. God rest her dear soul in peace.—Mansfield, Cheetham Hill-road.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of our dear husband and father, HENRY (KI) LAURANCE, who died July 8th, 1895—Tamuz 16th, 5655. May his soul rest in peace.

MRS. H. BELCHER, 59, Belgrave-road, Birmingham, SONS and DAUGHTERS, return sincere THANKS for visits, letters and cards of condolence received during the week of mourning.

MR. SAMUEL CLAFF and CHILDREN wish to express their sincere gratitude and THANKS for the many marks of sympathy shewn to them in their sad bereavement, by relatives and friends, and the representatives of Manchester Institutions and Congregations. Owing to the large number of visits, letters, telegrams, and cards of condolence received, it is not possible to answer all individually.—285, Bury New Road, Manchester.

MR. and Mrs. N. GORDON and FAMILY return sincere THANKS for visits, telegrams, letters and cards of condolence received during their sad bereavement.—94, Cheetham Hill-road, Manchester.

MISS GOTTHEIL THANKS her relatives and friends for their expressions of sympathy on the death of her mother.—20, Summerfield-avenue, Queen's Park.

MR. ROBINSON returns THANKS for kind letters and cards of sympathy and condolence received during his week of mourning for his late lamented father.—3, Warrington-crescent, W.

THE Rev. J. METZ, of Manchester, while THANKING his large circle of friends, begs to express his gratitude to his Executive and Congregation, and also all public institutions who so kindly sympathised with him in his recent sad bereavement.

MR. and Mrs L. LEVY, 9, Woodlands-terrace, Middlesbro', THANK relatives and friends for handsome presents and cards on the occasion of their son JOSHUA'S Barmitzvah.

MR. and Mrs. D. BLOCK wish to THANK Mr. Joseph Bonn and Son for the excellent manner in which they catered for their son André's Barmitzvah on July 15th.

ALLIANCE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Capital: 5½ MILLIONS STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS, 11 MILLIONS STERLING
Head Office, Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.

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Liberal commissions to Solicitors, Agents, and Brokers for the Introduction of Business.

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THE TOMBSTONE in ever loving memory of Celia, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Marks, and grandchild of Mr and Mrs. Harris Woolf, will be SET on SUNDAY next, July 23rd, at Plashet Cemetery, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE in memory of the late Nathan Solomon, of 112, Alexandra-road, N.W., will be SET at Willesden Cemetery, on SUNDAY next, at 12 noon. Relatives and friends please accept this intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE of the late Meyer Kenner, of Kent House, Green Lanes, N., will be SET SUNDAY next, July 23rd, 4.30, at Willesden Cemetery. Friends and relatives kindly note.

THE TOMBSTONES in loving memory of the late Morris Brodtman and Leah Roisman, of 94, Brick-lane, will be SET at Plashet Cemetery on TUESDAY next, July 25th, 1905, at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

THE HEADSTONE in memory of the late Henry Summerfield, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, will be SET on SUNDAY, 23rd July, at 3.30. Friends please accept this, the only intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE in memory of Rose, wife of Myer Myers, will be SET on SUNDAY, July 23rd, at Plashet Cemetery, at 5 o'clock. Relatives and friends will please accept this, the only intimation.

THE TOMBSTONE in loving memory of Samuel Davis, 1, Tenter-street, Goodman's-fields, will be SET at Plashet on SUNDAY, July 23rd, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends kindly accept this intimation.

MESSRS. SALTMAN BROTHERS respectfully request the attendance of their friends on SUNDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2.30 p.m., at the Jewish Cemetery, Scartho-road, Grimsby, on the occasion of SETTING the TOMBSTONE for their late father.

MR. and Mrs. ROBERT HARRIS (nee Cissie Waas), wish to THANK their relatives and friends for the very handsome presents and cheques received on the occasion of their marriage.

HOME FOR AGED JEWS.

THE Treasurers gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE receipt of cheque for £1,000 from the Executors of the late F. D. Mocatta, Esq.

I. BLOOMFIELD,
Secretary.

HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR JEWISH INCURABLES,

High Road, South Tottenham.

THE Treasurers ACKNOWLEDGE with sincere thanks the receipt, per the Executors, of £250, being a legacy of the late Frederic D. Mocatta, Esq.

JEWS' INFANT SCHOOLS,

Commercial-street, and Buckle-street, E.

THE Treasurer thankfully ACKNOWLEDGES receipt of £150, legacy bequeathed to this Institution by the late F. D. Mocatta, Esq.

ALFRED HENRY, F.C.A.,
Secretary.

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE.

THE Rev. A. FELDMAN, B.A., Dayan, will deliver a SPECIAL ADDRESS to Children TO-MORROW, Sabbath, the 22nd inst., during the Morning Service,

By order,
S. GORDON,
Secretary (pro tem.).

ק״ק כנסת ישראל
UNITED SYNAGOGUE.

THE SERVICE under the auspices of the Chazonim Choral Association at the Great Synagogue, on SABBATH next, at 4·30, will be conducted by the Rev. ISRAEL FREEMAN, and the Rev. C. Z. MACCOBY will preach.

LONDONDERRY HEBREW CONGREGATION

WANTED a gentleman to act as SHOCHET, חזן etc., salary commencing from 25/- weekly, applicants must have קבלה from the Chief Rabbi, also must state age, and how long in England. Applications to be sent to the Hon. Secretary, J. Epstein, 97, Fountain-street, Londonderry.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF A TRIP TO INDIA.

By Mrs. Nathan Laski.

To be sold **price 1/-,** in Aid of the Manchester Jewish Ladies' Visiting Association.

To be had from J. E. CORNISH,
16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester.

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

West Norwood.

AT a General Court of the Governors and Subscribers held at the Institution on Sunday, 16th July, 1905, for the election of FIFTEEN BOYS and FOURTEEN GIRLS as inmates, and ONE OUT-PENSIONER, Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Bart., G.C.I.E., President, in the Chair, the following were declared the successful candidates :—

Adult.
Hannah Phillips, 7,981.

Boys.

	Votes.		Votes.
Jacob Solomons	734	Isaac Gillman ...	398
Harold Stock ...	642	Raphael Glasstein	397
Ernest Isaacs ...	634	Benjamin Coleman	393
Simon Cash ...	616	Simon Cohen ...	392
Benjamin Myers, Liverpool ...	565	Isaac Finkelstein	380
Bertie Van Praagh... ...	515	Solomon Middleman	372
Abraham Levine	423	Nathan Spielmann...	366
Mark Gaustenfast	407		

Girls.

The number of girls approved by the Committee not being in excess of the number of vacancies declared, the following were declared duly elected :—

Blooma Blackman.	Annie Rabinowitz.
Bessie Bluestone.	Fanny Rabinowitz.
Rachel Burman.	Mary Rosenbloom.
Leah Chapin.	Flora Silver, Edinburgh.
Katherine Cohen.	Fanny Slavagoski.
Rebecca Gaustenfast.	Rose Stock.
Golda Hailpry.	
Sarah Phillips.	

The number of votes polled by the unsuccessful candidates is as follows :—

Adult.
Emily Saunders 1,037 Votes.

Boys.

	Votes.		Votes
Lewis Harris ...	365	Louis Abrahams	10
Henry Smage ...	350	John Straussler	1
Israel Cash ...	177	Jack Cafton ...	0
Joseph Sayers, Glasgow ...	37	Jack Lichtenstein	0
Lewis Rosenberg	31	Louis Rosenfeld	0
Mark Alinski ...	20	Goodman Segal	0
		Harry Zelinski ...	0

Votes of thanks were passed to the President in the chair and to the Scrutineers.

By order,
D. SPERO
Secretary.,
Hamilton House,
119, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

JEWS' DEAF AND DUMB HOME AID SOCIETY.

Founded for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home.

Wandsworth Common.

THE Half-Yearly MEETING of the Subscribers to the above Society will take place at the Jews' Deaf and Dumb Home, "The Grange," Nightingale-lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., on SUNDAY, July 30th, 1905, at 3·30 p.m. precisely.

The Chair will be taken by Mr. I. GOLDSTEIN, President.

Agenda.

To receive report and financial statement.
To ballot for 14 Life Governorships (eight ladies and six gentlemen).
Presentation of Life Governor certificates.

(Mrs.) I. GOLDSTEIN,
Hon. Sec.

Mrs. I. Goldstein will present the certificates of Life Governorship.

DAILY SEA TRIPS by NEW PALACE STEAMERS, Ltd., to SOUTHEND, MARGATE and RAMSGATE and Back, Daily by "ROYAL SOVEREIGN"

From Old Swan Pier (West Side London Bridge) at 9.20 a.m., calling at Greenwich and North Woolwich, due back about 9 p.m. Special Train Fenchurch Street, 10.28 a.m. (Sundays 10 a.m.). St. Pancras 9.53 a.m. (Sundays 9.40 a.m.), and to SOUTHEND, MARGATE, RAMSGATE, DEAL, DOVER, and Back, Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Not calling Deal on Sundays.

(Saturdays to SOUTHEND and MARGATE and back only) by "KOH-I-NOOR"

From Tilbury at 9.20 a.m. (Sundays 11 a.m.) Trains from Fenchurch Street, 8.27 a.m. (Sundays 10 a.m.), St. Pancras 8 a.m. (Sundays 9.40 a.m.).

Due back Tilbury about 8.30 p.m. About 5 hours on shore at Margate, 4 at Ramsgate.

HUSBANDS' BOAT, "KOH-I-NOOR," to MARGATE, From Tilbury on Saturdays. Tender "Mermaid" from Old Swan Pier, at 1.50 p.m. Special Express Train Fenchurch Street, 3.25 p.m.; St. Pancras, 2.30 p.m.

For fares and further particulars apply to T. E. Barlow, Director, 50, King William Street, E.C.; or to Mr. M. Myers, 34, Broadway, London Fields; and W. Wolfsbergen, 23, Green-street, Bethnal-Green.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR JEWISH GIRLS.

COMPLETE List of Donations and Subscriptions to date.

Donations.

	£	s.	d.
Messrs. Duveen	£52	10	0
Sir Samuel Montagu, Bart. ...	25	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Lazarus	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Moro	20	0	0
Mrs. Edwin Samuel...	20	0	0
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart.... ...	20	0	0
Leonard L. Cohen, Esq.	10	10	0
Louis E. Raphael, Esq.	10	10	0
Arthur Sassoon, Esq.	10	0	0
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., M.P.	10	0	0
Mrs. Herbert Cohen...	5	5	0
Mrs. L. Pyke	5	5	0
Arthur L. Lazarus, Esq.	5	0	0
Louis Nathan, Esq....	5	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis E. Samuel ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Moss Davis	3	3	0
John Hart, Esq.	3	3	0
Mrs. Henry Lucas	3	3	0
Mrs. Louis A. Nathan	3	3	0
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Birnstingl ...	2	2	0
Ellis A. Franklin, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Frank L. Lyons	2	2	0
Simeon Lazarus, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Birnbaum	1	1	0
H. C. Haas, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. Alex Jacob	1	1	0
Mrs. Lewis Jacobs	1	1	0
Mrs. A. L. Lazarus	1	1	0
S. O. Lazarus, Esq....	1	1	0
Mrs. Horatio Meyer...	1	1	0
S. G. Phillips, Esq.	1	1	0
C. Stettauer, Esq.	1	1	0
A. Lindo Henry, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. M. A. Goldschmidt		10	6
Mrs. David Solomon		10	6

A gift of fifty pairs of blankets has been received from Mrs. Herbert Cohen.

Subscriptions.

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Cecil Sebag-Montefiore ...	£10	10	0
P. S. Waley, Esq.	3	3	0
Gerald Beddington, Esq.... ...	2	2	0
Miss Rosalind Davis	2	2	0
Mrs. L. Seligman	2	2	0
Miss Ethel Birnstingl	1	1	0
Mrs. Emanuel	1	1	0
Miss K. Halford	1	1	0
Mrs. D. Q. Henriques	1	1	0
Mrs. Langenbach	1	1	0
Miss Minna Michaelson	1	1	0
Dr. Redcliffe Salaman	1	1	0
D. Singer, Esq.	1	1	0
Adolph Tuck, Esq.	1	1	0
Mrs. A. Falck		10	6
Mrs. Alfred Moses		10	6
Mrs. Henry Nathan...		10	6
Mrs. Schwab		10	0
Mrs. Barnett		5	0

Further lists will appear as further donations and subscriptions reach the Countess Dowager of Desart, 2, Upper Berkeley-street, W.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON.

Instituted 1757.
Patron : H.M. The Queen.
President : H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.
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Major G. LIONEL B. KILLICK,
Secretary.
31, Finsbury-square, E.C.

CANCER WARDS of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, W.—Free to necessitous persons afflicted with Cancer, who may remain until "relieved by art or released by death." There are nine beds for MALE CANCER PATIENTS, and to meet the pressing demand for increased accommodation a NEW WING for the accommodation of THIRTY-SIX FEMALE PATIENTS, with the necessary staff of nurses and attendants, has been erected. CONTRIBUTIONS are EARNESTLY SOLICITED. F. CLARE MELHADO, Secretary-Superintendent.

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NOTICE to the Jewish Public.—The ONLY SHOP for Kosher Meat and Poultry is at Mr. G. R. ALLEN, Butcher, 9, MARKET PLACE. The Rev. I. J. Super, the Chief Rabbi's nominee, is responsible for the Kashreth of the MEAT sold in that shop only.

H. FISHER, Kosher Butcher and Poulterer, 43a, Goldhawk-road, Shepherd's Bush, 34, Broad-street, Golden-square, and 16a, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, W. Always on hand high-class quality of meat and poultry. Hindquarters authorised by Dr. Adler. Telephone, 1,199, Western Post Office.

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FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS.—By Order of the Mortgagees and others.

PEASGOOD and SPIERS will SELL by AUCTION, at the Mart on WEDNESDAY, July 26th, at one precisely the following.

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EAST HAM.—Six Freehold Houses, 125 to 135, Central Park-road, let at 10/- per week each. Three Leasehold Houses 25, 27, and 29, Ernald-avenue, producing £85 16s. per annum, lease 91 years, ground rent, £5 5s. each, also 50, 52 and 54, Ernald-avenue, producing £81 18s., per annum, lease 91 years, ground rent £5 each. Solicitors, Messrs. T. Richards and Co., 31, York-place, Portman-square.

EAST HAM.—18 Leasehold Cottages, and two shops, Nos. 1 to 20, Fabian-street, producing £300 6s., per annum. Lease 79 years, ground rent £60 3s. Solicitors, Messrs. Badderleys and Co, 60, Leadenhall-street, E.C. Auctioneers, Offices, 22, Walbrook, E.C. Telephone, 4504 Central.

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MONDAY, 31st JULY.

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EVERY MONDAY in JULY.

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EVERY TUESDAY.

WORTHING, SHOREHAM, HOVE, PRESTON PARK ***2s. 6d.*** London Bridge 12.30 p.m., New Cross 12.35, East Croydon 12.50.

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

LITTLEHAMPTON, ARUNDEL, HORSHAM ***2s. 6d.*** London Bridge 12.10 p.m., Victoria 12.15, New Cross 12.15, Clapham Junction 12.30, West Croydon 12.35, Sutton 12.45.

BRIGHTON ***2s. 6d.*** Victoria 12.25 p.m., Clapham Junction 12.30, East Croydon 12.45. Motor Races at 2 p.m.

SEAFORD, NEWHAVEN, LEWES ***2s. 6d.*** Victoria 2.15 p.m., Clapham Junction 2.20, East Croydon 2.35.

EVERY THURSDAY.

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PORTSMOUTH ***3s. 6d.,*** CHICHESTER, BOGNOR ***2s. 6d.*** London Bridge 12.10 p.m., Victoria 12.15, New Cross 12.15, Clapham Junction, 12.20 West Croydon 12.35, Sutton 12.45.

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DEAL, WALMER, MARTIN MILL, DOVER, FOLKESTONE, SHORNCLIFFE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, ***3s. 6d.*** Cannon Street 12.33 p.m., London Bridge 12.36, New Cross 12.44.

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All Tickets 6d. extra date of trips.
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A GENTLEMAN of good appearance, address and energy desires position of trust in any responsible capacity; has good commercial experience and can furnish highest references and guarantee if necessary. Address, 4,371, Jewish Chronicle office.

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Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sale of Theatre Tickets			225 11 0
Sale of Programmes and Chocolates			15 2 6
Special Donations:—			
Per Mrs. Solomon J. Solomon:—			
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Lady Samuel	1 1 0		
Mrs. Schlesinger	1 1 0		
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Mrs. C. Sebag-Montefiore	1 1 0		
Hon. E. Belilios	10 6		
Mrs. Karpeles	10 0		
Miss Samuel...	10 0		
		6 15 6	
Per Mr. and Mrs. Delissa Joseph:—			
Dennis E. Samuel, Esq.	£1 1 0		
Hermann Meyer, Esq. ...	1 1 0		
B. Halford, Esq.	10 6		
Miss S. Hyam	10 6		
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		3 13 6	
Per L. Felsenstein, Esq.:—			
A. Lewis, Esq.	£0 10 6		
J. Meyer, Esq.	10 0		
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		1 8 0	
			11 17 0
			£252 10 6

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mr. J. E. Vedrenne (Hire of Theatre) ...		25 0 0
Messrs. French (Author's Fee)...		5 5 0
Miss Greenlaw (Understudy)		5 0 0
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Messrs. Melliship and Harris (Printing circulars and stewards' books)		2 5 10
Mr. J. Leon (Expenses of Orchestra)... ...		4 10 0
Mr. E. F. Saxon:—Dressers	2 7 0	
Hire of properties, piano, furniture, labour, etc.	7 14 10	
Carpenters and scene shifters ...	6 10 0	
Lighting and fireman...	3 19 8	
Stage Manager's Fee	2 2 0	
Ditto, petties and gratuities ...	0 15 3	
		23 8 9
Mr. E. Taylor Platt:—Fee for right to sell programmes	1 1 0	
Printing tickets and programmes ...	1 13 0	
Use of rehearsal room...	1 11 6	
Acting Manager's Fee...	0 10 6	
		4 16 0
Advertisements, Jewish papers		10 9 6
Postages, petties and cheques		2 14 10
Audit Fee		1 1 0
		£127 18 5
Balance to Kosher Kitchen of the German Hospital		124 12 1
		£252 10 6

London, 18th July, 1905. Vouched, audited, and found correct. (Signed) ALFRED HENRY, F.C.A., Chartered Accountant

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MONDAY, July 24th.—"King Ahasuerus," Operetta in 5 acts, by A. Goldfaden.
TUESDAY, July 25th.—"The Jewish Priest," a Melodrama, by J. Gordon.
WEDNESDAY, July 26th.—"Bar Cochba," Operetta in 4 acts, by A. Goldfaden.
THURSDAY, July 27th.—"Eve," Melodrama in 4 acts, by J. Latiner.
FRIDAY, July 28th.—"Gebaur Chayel," Operetta in 4 acts, by Z. Fineman.
SATURDAY, July 29th.—"Beth David," or the Tribe of David, Operetta in 4 acts, by Horwitz.

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SUPERIOR MOTHER'S HELP wanted for Antwerp in an English family for three girls, 6, 10, 13 years; must be bright, pleasant, and good needlewoman; able to cut and make up their dresses. Write, till end of July, Madame H. Baron, Rampe Malécot, 2, Blankenberghe, Belgium.

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Terms from 35/- weekly. Friday to Tuesday inclusive, £1 1s.

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FIRST-CLASS ORTHODOX BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, with fine sea view, spacious reception and bedrooms; bath (hot and cold); gas throughout; all modern conveniences and sanitation: Excellent cuisine; moderate terms and low quotations for families.

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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GRAVESEND.

Lady Principal - - Miss Berkowitz.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Day of Week.	Hebrew Date.	Civil Date.	Portion.	Haphtorah.
Fri.	Tamuz 18 (29 Days)	July 21		
Sat.	19	22	פינחס Num. xxv. 10 to xxx. 1. [Ethics 6]	Jeremiah i. 1 to ii. 3.
Sun.	20	23		
Mon.	21	24		
Tues.	22	25		
Wed.	23	26		
Thurs.	24	27		

This day (Friday) Sabbath commences at 7.
Sabbath terminates to-morrow at 8·56.

DIARY OF MEETINGS, &c.

SPECIAL SERMONS TO-MORROW.

Great Synagogue: Dayan Feldman (to children).
Jewish Religious Union (East End Branch): Mr. H. S. Lewis, M.A.

Sunday, July 23.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Temporary Allowance Committee, 11·30.
Brondesbury Synagogue, Chevening Road, Distribution of Prizes, Classrooms, 3·30.
B'noth Zion Association and B'noth Zion Hebrew Classes, Combined Annual Members' Meeting, Great Garden Street Synagogue Chambers, 8.

Monday, July 24.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Russo-Jewish Conjoint Committee (rota), 4; Relief Committee (rota), 4; Industrial Committee (rota), 4·30; Fixed Allowance Committee (rota), 4·30; Board Meeting, 5.
Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Meeting of Yehidim, Vestry Room, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks, 5·30.
Federation of Synagogues, Meeting of the Board, Jewish Working Men's Club, Great Alie Street, Aldgate, 7·30.

Tuesday, July 25.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rota), 4.
Tent of Righteousness Friendly Society, Quarterly Committee Meeting, Surrey Masonic Hall, Camberwell New Road, 8.

Wednesday, July 26.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Temporary Allowance Committee (rota), 3; Loan Committee (rota), 4; Emigration Committee (rota), 4; Industrial Committee (rota), 4·30.

Thursday, July 27.

Jewish Board of Guardians, Relief Committee (rota), 4.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED AS WE GO TO PRESS.

MARRIAGE.—BROMBERG : ROSENBERG.—On Tuesday, the 18th of July, 1905, at the New Synagogue, Gt. St. Helen's, by Rev. M. A. Epstein and Rev. S. Levy, GOLDA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. BROMBERG, of 6, Turner-street, E., to BEN, second son of Mr. and Mrs. M. ROSENBERG, of 14, Osborn-street, E.

DEATH.—LEVY.—On the 19th of July, at 31, Randolph-crescent, W., ELIZA, the beloved wife of EDWARD A. LEVY. Funeral will leave for Willesden, to-day (Friday), at 4 o'clock.

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— REFERENCES. —

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The Haham, 193, Maida Vale, W.
I. Abrahams, Esq., M.A., Cambridge.
Rev. A. P. Bender, M.A., Cape Town.
H. Bentwich, Esq., LL.B., Avenue Road, N.W.
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Rev. I. Harris, M.A., 50, Norfolk Sq., Hyde Park, W
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The JEWISH CHRONICLE

LONDON : FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905—5665.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Government and Religious Refugees.

On Wednesday last the Aliens Bill finally passed the House of Commons. The truncated debate to which it has been submitted has demonstrated the justice of the grounds upon which the measure has been opposed. Every one of the reasons alleged for the Bill has crumbled under the test of investigation. The numbers of the aliens have been shewn to be greatly exaggerated. The burden they were supposed to inflict on the rates has been revealed as a paltry £29,000 a year—a sum exceeded over and over again by the contribution of other aliens towards the rates and taxes of the country. The housing trouble they were alleged to have aggravated is rapidly vanishing, as the very latest report of Dr. Thomas, the Medical Officer of Health, shows. The supposed competition with native mechanics has been disproved by the Alien Commission, and the charge that they are lowering the standard of living was triumphantly refuted by Mr. Stuart Samuel on Wednesday in a powerful speech to which no-one offered a reply, and which, like his previous efforts, entitles Mr. Samuel to the heartfelt gratitude of the Jewish community. The Bill sets up an odious poverty test which has earned it the tardy hostility of the leader of the Opposition. It is a departure from the high traditions of British hospitality. It has been repudiated by the representatives of the working classes in whose interests it was alleged to have been conceived, and its character marks it as only the first step on a career of restriction to which the Government will be forced by narrow prejudice and demagogue clamour. The President of the Board of Deputies lamented at the last meeting of the Board that none of the amendments framed by himself and his colleagues had been successful. Subsequently, Mr. Alexander stated that he had framed an amendment in consultation with Mr. N. L. Cohen, with the object of securing the concessions on the question of religious refugees that had been made by the Prime Minister, and that Mr. Balfour would receive and consider that form of words on Monday afternoon at 3.30. The words suggested by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Cohen provide for the admission of an alien who came to this country "solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious grounds, or for an offence of a political nature, or to avoid danger to life and limb on account of his religious beliefs, or to avoid persecution involving danger of imprisonment or of detention in or expulsion from his home on account of his religion." On turning to the debate which took place on Monday evening, we find that Mr. Balfour suggested the following form of words: "Solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, or for an offence of a political character." These words were moved by the Home Secretary and incorporated in the Bill. Mr. Akers-Douglas also moved a further amendment admitting aliens fleeing from "persecution involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief." The effect of these two amendments is to concede the whole of the Board of Deputies' amendment except that portion dealing with persecution involving "detention in, or expulsion from," the alien's home on account of religious beliefs. To put the matter briefly, the Government have agreed to admit refugees who have fled in consequence of a fear that they will be prosecuted or punished for some political or religious offence, or in order to avoid a religious persecution involving a danger of imprisonment or bodily hurt. Everything depends on the manner in which this clause is interpreted. Major Evans-Gordon sought to interpret it in the sense that the danger sought to be avoided must be imminent or immediate. This view would narrow down the right of entry to cases where the preparations for a pogrom had actually been completed or the riot had actually broken out. As Lord Hugh Cecil pointed out in one of the eloquent appeals for the privilege of asylum for which Jews cannot too heartily thank him, it is difficult to say at what point the "danger" would become imminent. Lord Hugh said that he was much more apprehensive that the genuine refugee would not be able to get through than that the safeguards were not sufficient. If we take this more generous view of the Government's concession, then the amendments of the Home Secretary might be construed in the widest sense. Owing to their isolation as so many political lepers, the Jews are always in danger of mob violence. No one of them knows when his town may suddenly become the scene of an anti-Semitic outbreak. If the Government's concession is to be regarded as covering all cases of such description, then the Bill would at least lose one of its worse faults. Unfortunately, the question whether a narrow or a broad view is to be taken of the amendment will rest with immigration officials, and from these the utmost diversity of practice may be expected. What we should have preferred was the broad provision that anybody fleeing from religious oppression should receive asylum on these free shores. That would have been simple, as well as humane. A question was also raised in Monday's debate as to whether the proceedings of the immigration boards were to be public. We hope that they will be public to the extent of allowing the friends and legal representatives of those affected to be present. This is, obviously, elementary justice.

Mr. Balfour and the Jewish Community.

A correspondent, in a letter published elsewhere, places a new interpretation on Mr. Balfour's recent references to the Jews, upon which we commented in our last week's issue. He maintains that Mr. Balfour's statement that the existence of an "immense body" of Jews in this country would be a danger to English civilisation did not mean that, in his opinion, the Jews themselves would exercise a baneful influence, but that, by exciting animosity among the surrounding population, they would give rise to an anti-Semitic movement which would be inimical to the cause of civilisation. This, says our correspondent, is the meaning of Mr. Balfour's words when read in their proper context. It is possible that he is taking the correct view of the Prime Minister's meaning; but it is also possible that he is not. If we read on in Mr. Balfour's speech we find that he is anxious that the immigration of aliens, which he thinks brings with it certain evils, should not cause an anti-Semitic outbreak. But the evils referred to are not those of non-intermarriage and difference of religion to which Mr. Balfour had previously referred; while the remedy which he prescribes, and which he tells us does not touch the great mass of alien immigrants, can have little connection with an evil which is mainly brought about by the fact that Jews are an "immense body." We are afraid that the best that can be said for Mr. Balfour's declaration is that it is vague and ambiguous. It was not cleared up by his benevolent words on the Third Reading of the Aliens Bill, and we are glad to see that Mr. Eli Elkan Cohen, a coreligionist in Manchester, has already called Mr. Balfour's attention to the disquiet which his declaration has occasioned. It may be argued that as Mr. Balfour was treating of the purely hypothetical and remote contingency of Jews becoming an "immense body," the question is hardly worth discussing. Unfortunately, we have learnt from experience that where Jews are concerned statistics are subject to peculiar distortion and made to serve the ends of passion. What one man may regard as a moderate number of Jews might appear to an anti-Semite as an "immense body," and would be proclaimed to be such from a hundred platforms. There is another reason why an explanation should be sought of Mr. Balfour's meaning. As it stands at present it might be used as a defence of their action by continental anti-Semites, and it is in the last degree undesirable that any countenance, however remote, should be lent to oppression abroad by an English Prime Minister. Even from the interpretation of the Premier's words offered by our correspondent—the interpretation that the existence of an "immense body" of Jews in this country would lead to anti-Semitism—the Jew-baiters abroad might derive a good deal of encouragement.

The Vindication of Shechita.

The Board of Deputies are to be congratulated on the masterly report which they have issued in defence of the system of Shechita, which a Committee of the

Admiralty had too hastily condemned. Whatever fears the community had entertained that Parliament might legislate on the lines of the Admiralty's recommendations may now be dismissed. The Board of Deputies' pamphlet has rendered such legislation almost impossible. If any system of killing animals for food may be said to be on its trial, it is the non-Jewish system of poll-axing, which is conclusively shown to be erratic and uncertain, and not seldom attended with agonising cruelty. That fact was insisted upon by Dr. Dembo in his great work in defence of Shechita; it was confirmed by many of the experts examined by the Admiralty, and it is placed beyond all doubt by the evidence of Mr. Openshaw and Dr. Hill—the two principal authorities on whose careful and learned investigations the Board of Deputies has based its report. Most valuable are those portions of the report which relate to the cessation of pain and consciousness that follows upon the cutting of an animal's throat according to the Jewish method. The cut is so perfectly executed with a long sharp knife, by a highly trained official, that the trachea, œsophagus, carotid arteries, jugular veins, and the *nervi vagi et sympathetici* are severed at one uninterrupted stroke. The sudden anæmia of the brain which ensues produces instantaneous loss of consciousness. The experiments on blood pressure conducted by Dr. Hill leave no room for doubt that the blood pressure of the brain arteries commences to fall at once, and reaches zero within 2-3 seconds. Those reflex and quasi-purposive movements which are subsequently noticed in the animal must not be taken to indicate any retention of sensibility. On the contrary, they are directly due to the sudden anæmia or unconsciousness of the brain. More justifiable objection has been urged by the Admiralty Committee to the preliminary operations of casting and extending the neck. As to the fears which the animal is supposed to entertain, we think these may be dismissed as absurd. It is impossible for an animal, wanting in experience and the power of reasoning, to be imbued with that feeling of dread which is natural to a human being, and is "the result of spoken and written knowledge." For the rest, these operations are being so constantly improved upon by the Shecheta Board that it may be taken for granted that everything is done that is possible to minimise the animal's suffering. Whatever the effect of the Deputies' report be outside the community, we hope that it may not be without result on the community itself. There is a growing tendency among certain classes to disregard the Jewish dietary laws. But it is impossible to rise from a perusal of this able investigation of the subject without a strengthened conviction that, apart from the religious question, Jewish meat is far healthier than any other. The complete extraction of the blood helps to keep the meat fresh, whereas meat from poll-axed animals retains a certain amount of blood, which tends, after a time, to become black and stagnant. And Jewish meat is invariably free from disease and blemish.

The Movement Towards Canada. Mr. Zangwill, who recently summed up the yearly results of the Jewish Colonisation Association as "180 cows and 416 eggs to cackle over," must have been animated by a desire for a little harmless fun rather than by a yearning for strict truth. The annual report, which we have been publishing during the last three weeks, shows that the Association takes its duties more seriously and is far more successful than the irresponsible gaiety of its critic admits. To take the work in Roumania alone, since the year 1901 an emigration movement from that country has been carried on without interruption. Last year, the Association directly contributed to the exodus of 2,321 persons, besides facilitating the journey of 1,630 more. Since it began these operations, the Jewish Colonisation Association has sent away many thousands, and has, undoubtedly, improved thereby the situation not only of the emigrants themselves, but of the Jews who were left behind in the country. Here is a work in which Mr. Zangwill must take a sympathetic interest, and on which the Association is entitled to his recognition. Not the least striking feature of it is the indication it affords that the eyes of many Jews are still set steadily towards the great Dominion. Last year the Jewish Colonisation Association sent twenty-two groups, comprising 800 souls, to this destination, while 1,275 others were sent to Canada by the joint efforts of the Russo-Jewish Committee and the Jews' Shelter. The colony has entered upon a period of boundless prosperity. New railways are being built, new townships are springing up, and industries are being developed. The population of the country is being increased by immigration, and the authorities not only welcome the immigrants, but are even holding out monetary inducements with the view of obtaining fresh settlers, Russia itself figuring among the countries from which the immigrants are sought. The resources of the Dominion are boundless. The country, if we may take a broad view of its destinies, is the greatest of the world's undeveloped estates, and Canadian statesmen look forward to the time when it will rival the United States in prosperity and importance. No country could be better fitted for Jewish settlement, if only for the reason that it is blessed with free institutions, while over it floats the British flag. The Jewish Colonisation Association tells us that the immigration into Canada which it has promoted has had an excellent effect. It has eased the in-rush into the United States—an exceedingly desirable object—and it has, like the Argentine Colonies, created new centres for Russian emigration. One can only hope that the Jews passing into the Dominion will give the go-by to the great cities like Montreal, and rather take up their abode in the smaller towns, or, better still, settle down on the rich soil of this great colony. There is room enough in the Dominion. Why should the immigrants coop themselves up in voluntary Ghettos?

The Jewish Colonisation Association on the Continent. The Jewish Colonisation Association has continued its work of economic re-generation in various countries on the Continent. These labours take various forms, and must be of great value to many of those in whose interests they are undertaken. Broadly speaking, they are directed to raising Jewish adults in the social scale, and fitting the children for a useful career. Thus, in Russia thirty-two loan funds have been assisted by the Jewish Colonisation Association. Similar operations are carried on in Galicia, and, we are told, render the greatest service to the Jewish working class population engaged in petty trades and industries, rescuing them from misery and enabling them to borrow upon moderate terms. Efforts are also made to facilitate the sale of their products at better prices by the Jewish artisans; and co-operative warehouses for the sale of manufactured goods have been established. In addition, the Jewish Colonisation Association has founded factories, endeavoured to provide cheap sanitary dwellings, and taken continuous steps to improve the situation of the agricultural colonists. With respect to the children, the work naturally consists in training them for a useful and honourable career. In Russia, the Association subventions 70 elementary schools instructing 7,000 pupils, besides giving help to a large number of institutions for the imparting of technical instruction, in which several thousand boys and girls are being educated. In Roumania this educational work is carried on on an equally extensive scale, as many as forty schools, with 7,530 pupils, receiving assistance. But beyond all this lies the work of agricultural training that is being carried out. This extends from Galicia to Jaffa, and from Russia to Tunis. It is in Russia that these operations are particularly going on. Here are six agricultural schools, which had 256 pupils at the close of last year, who are described as "showing a disposition in favour of agriculture," and as making satisfactory progress. This number may not be a large one, but the pupils turned out are helping that agricultural revival towards which Jews have been bending their efforts these many years. The task of restoring a people to the soil is no light one. The making of agriculturalists is weary work, and in the case of Jews a perpetual struggle with the folly of men as well as with the accidents of nature. An agricultural nation cannot be called into being in a single night. These are the hard days of struggle. The future alone will tell the result.

Amalgamating the Talmud Torahs. An article which appears in another column, upon the subject of the Talmud Torahs in the East End, deserves the serious attention of all concerned. Our correspondent rightly sets out with the contention that these educational institutions, which have sprung up in East London with characteristic profusion, are not passing religious phenomena. They satisfy an over-mastering passion for religious education, and they have come to stay. Recognising this fact, the problem presents itself how best to ensure that they are administered in the most enlightened and progressive spirit. Many observers of the work in these schools are ready to admit that they take the study of Hebrew and religion with creditable seriousness. But they are not free from liability to criticism on other grounds, and, as our correspondent points out, the rivalry for subscriptions leads occasionally to most unpleasant developments. It is not proposed by Mr. Isaac Feldman, who acted as peace-maker between the Shecheta Board and the Machziké Hadass, that in order to bring about the necessary improvements, the various Talmud Torahs should amalgamate for financial purposes. Under his scheme the income from all sources would be pooled, and from this fund would be defrayed the cost of administering the various schools. The latter will retain their complete liberty, except that their officials, when chosen, will have to be approved by a Board which is to be elected by the subscribers to the Talmud Torahs. To this Board will also be entrusted all matters of finance. It is claimed that the scheme we have outlined will confer many advantages on the Talmud Torahs. It will still mutual rivalries, restore public confidence in the schools, and render it possible to carry out a systematic canvass for funds without raising disagreeable jealousies. Upon these grounds we should strongly desire to see the project carried through. One of the great *desiderata* in the East End is union for common purposes. The Federation of Synagogues was a step in this direction. It has proved successful, and we do not see why the present scheme should not fare equally well. The wider the area of subscriptions, the closer the contact of the schools with the public, the better will be the chances of good administration. We observe that the framer of this project expects that the amalgamated schools will receive support from the Jewish Religious Education Board. It is a perfectly legitimate hope, though it is obvious that financial assistance must carry with it a certain amount of administrative control. Such control, if effected in a sympathetic and tactful spirit, could not be otherwise than beneficial. It would tend to influence for good the general religious instruction in the East—and perhaps the West—End, not excluding the Chedorim, while it might also put an end to the overlapping that at present exists between the Talmud Torahs and the Chedorim. It will be remembered that the Federation of Synagogues, at a meeting in May, resolved to raise a fund in the interests of the Talmud Torahs, and that Sir Samuel Montagu offered a cash contribution and a yearly subscription for the same purpose. A Board was to be appointed to administer the fund. Sir Samuel suggested that the Rev. A. Chaikin should act as general superintendent of the Talmud Torahs, while he also laid it down that his own contributions should be restricted to those schools where the teaching medium was mainly English. We do not know what has since been done in the matter, but it would seem that the best policy for Mr. Feldman to adopt would be to attempt to carry out his amalgamation scheme in connection with the Federation of Synagogues.

University of London.—In the examination in pedagogy for Internal Students in the Faculty of Arts just held by the London University, Miss Buena S. Pool, B.Sc., is one of the three candidates placed in the first division. In addition Miss Pool is the only candidate who has been "Distinguished by Special Proficiency." It will be remembered that Miss Pool obtained considerable distinction in her science examinations, and at the conclusion of her first term at University College she was singled out for special mention by Sir Michael Foster on the occasion of the distribution of awards to the students. Miss Pool is a member of the Council of the Union of Jewish Literary Societies and has lectured before constituent societies of the Union. The forthcoming edition of the Jewish Literary Annual will contain a paper by her on "The Jew—A Psychological Study."

University of Cambridge.—Mr. Israel Abrahams gave on Tuesday the first of two lectures on "The Letter of Sherira Gaon." The second lecture will be given next Tuesday.

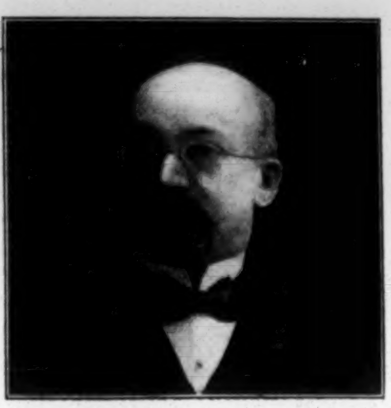
University of Wales.—Mr. Simon Brest (Brynmawr), of University College, Cardiff, has passed the ordinary (or second) stage of the Welsh B.A. Examination in English literature and language, Latin, and European History.

Promotion of Major F. L. Nathan.—Major F. L. Nathan has been gazetted Lieut.-Colonel. The appointment dates from July 1st. Lieut.-Colonel Nathan is Superintendent of Explosives at Waltham Abbey. His appointment has been renewed on promotion. He is brother to Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Hong Kong, and half-brother of Sir Nathaniel Nathan.

Dr. Zamenhof and the Boulogne Congress of Esperantists.

BY A JEWISH ESPERANTIST.

Esperantists in all parts of the world are looking forward with feelings of eager hopefulness to an event which is to take place at the commencement of next month. There is to be held at Boulogne the first universal congress of Esperantists, which Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, the founder of Esperanto, will honour with his presence. Never before has Dr. Zamenhof, who practises as an oculist in Warsaw, left his native country, and this will be the first time that he will come into personal contact with the remarkable organisation, numbering hundreds of thousands of persons in all parts of the world, which he called into being some seventeen years ago.



Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof.

What is Esperanto? some readers will ask. It is the new universal language created by Dr. Ludwig Zamenhof, a Russian Jewish physician. The story of his discovery reads almost like a romance, and is so intimately connected with the condition of Russian Jews that it cannot fail to interest Jewish readers. Dr. Zamenhof was born at Bialystok on the 3rd day of Chanukah, in the year 1859. His father, Marcus Zamenhof, and his grandfather, Fabian Zamenhof, were both teachers of languages; the latter being one of the pioneers of Jewish civilisation in Bialystok. Marcus Zamenhof is one of the only three Jews in Russia who have attained the position of State instructor in a gymnasium, besides being created a State Councillor. He is the author of several works, including a "Rabbinical Phraseology," in five languages—Russian, Polish, French, German, and Hebrew. Such are the progenitors from whom Dr. Zamenhof has inherited his remarkable aptitude for linguistics, and that love for his coreligionists which led him to found an international medium of communication which he hoped would be the means of demolishing the barriers of religious prejudice and racial hatred.

Bialystok, his birthplace, is one of the most cosmopolitan towns in Eastern Europe. Sixty-six per cent. of its small population is Jewish, and, at least, four languages—Russian, Polish, German, and Yiddish—are spoken by the different nationalities who compose it. Zamenhof's youth was passed in an atmosphere of racial animosities, which he largely attributed to the misunderstandings among the townspeople arising from this babel of tongues. Being an idealist, he set to work to improve this polyglot condition of things by means of an international language. There had been many previous attempts in the same direction by some of the greatest minds, but this young enthusiast was fortunately ignorant of them all.

He had thrown himself with great ardour into the study of languages, both at the Bialystok gymnasium and at the University of Warsaw, although his principal attention had to be given to the medical profession for which he was destined, and by which he has always earned his livelihood. The idea of Esperanto did not dawn upon him at once; it grew out of several fruitless attempts which he made to construct a universal tongue. At one time he set to work upon the classical languages, at another upon Hebrew, and yet again upon Yiddish. But eventually he recognised the impossibility of erecting any existing language into a universal medium of communication. It was necessary that the new language should be a neutral one. At length he devised a system, based on the Romance-Teutonic roots of modern Europe, which seemed to satisfy every reasonable requirement of an artificial language. Even then he did not give his discovery to the world immediately. For some years he kept the idea to himself, fearing the persecution which he might bring upon himself as a Jew by the premature publication of so bold a scheme. It was not until 1887, when he was 28 years of age, that he ventured to publish an anonymous brochure on the subject of "An International Language," which he signed "Doktoro Esperanto," i.e., "Dr. Hopeful." It was this *nomme de guerre* which gave the name to his language—a language which is written and spoken to-day by a quarter of a million people in all parts of the world—from Norway and Sweden to Chili and Peru, and from Canada to Japan.

Its simplicity is marvellous. The roots upon which it is based being common to the majority of European languages, a large portion of the vocabulary is already familiar to learners. By an ingenious system of prefixes and suffixes the entire language has been built up out of nine hundred original forms. There are no bulky dictionaries and no voluminous grammars. The original polyglot dictionary in six languages is merely a small octavo pamphlet of less than seventy pages, while a dictionary in one language would easily go into a waistcoat pocket. As for the grammar, it is such a triumph of simplicity that it could be learnt in half an hour. Sixteen rules comprise the entire grammatical system, and there are absolutely no exceptions or irregularities. Every noun ends in *o*, every adjective in *a* and every adverb in *e*. By adding *in* you convert a masculine into a feminine; *j* signifies the plural, and *n* the objective. The only verbal inflections are those of tense and mood, *as* marking the present, *is* the past, and *os* the future. The conditional mood is represented by *us* the imperative by *u* and the infinitive by *i*. The participial endings are *anta, inta,* and *onta* for the active, and *ata, ita, ota* for the passive. There you have the entire grammar in a nutshell. International words like "telegraph," "theatre," "club," are bodily adopted into the language with the necessary grammatical and phonetical modifications; Esperanto being a phonetic language, pure and simple.

Dr. Zamenhof's pamphlet had an immediate success. There had existed a society at Nuremberg for the study of Volapük—an attempt at a universal language which was as laboriously difficult as Esperanto was easy. This society having just about that time ceased to exist, it was resurrected in the following year as the first Esperanto Society. Three years later another Esperantist society arose in the Swedish city of Upsala. Then Russia joined the movement, France and Denmark following suit. With the birth of the new century it spread to Canada, and also to Vladivostok. The first English Society was established just three years ago. Now there are more than thirty of them, with about seven in London alone. Something like 120 periodicals are issued in the new language, in all parts of the world; and they include an international scientific review, a Braille magazine for the blind, a bi-monthly for young folks, a Socialist organ, and a Roman Catholic magazine. And there is a considerable and fast-growing Esperantist literature, comprising original works in the new language, and several translations of classical works from all languages.

Out of compliment to the French, who are the most enthusiastic students of Esperanto, the first universal congress of Esperantists which has ever been held will take place this year at Boulogne. Matters of great import will be discussed, and it is the intention of Dr. Zamenhof to bring forward at this gathering a scheme which he has formulated for the establishment of a "World-wide Esperantist League." The establishment of such a league will give that cohesion to the movement which it has hitherto lacked, and its Central Committee will serve as an official body by whose authority such new words and rules may be introduced into the language as from time to time will be required. From this year onwards there will be an annual Congress for the discussion and settlement of Esperantist matters.

What with his professional duties among the Jewish poor of Warsaw, in the midst of whom he lives (at 9, Str. Dzika), and his direction of this world-wide movement, Dr. Zamenhof has naturally had little time to spare for other pursuits. Yet he has given no small attention to questions affecting the social condition of his coreligionists. At one time he was an ardent Zionist. He founded the first Jewish political club in Russia, when he was a student at the University of Moscow, and at Warsaw he established a society of Jewish young men, who called themselves "Friends of Zion." Subsequently, however, his views on the Jewish question entirely changed. He discarded the idea of Palestine, and published a novel theory of Jewish socialistics under the title of "Hillelism," in which he sought to show that Judaism is only an idea, and that, as a nation, Jews ceased to exist 2,000 years ago. The retention of their national life has been the cause of all the sufferings they have endured since the destruction of Jerusalem. If the Jewish question is ever to be solved, Judaism must drop its pseudo-Palestinian character, and devote itself purely to the propagation of the religious ideas, i.e., of "Hillelism," with the love of our neighbour as its central teaching. The Jewish nation as such is to be neither local nor ethnological, but built up on a community of ideas. Those who hold these ideas in common should form themselves into a sect, which would ultimately embrace the entire Hebrew people. The result would be that in the course of 100 or 150 years all anti-Semitism would die out. Such a scheme was hardly likely to commend itself to Russian Jews. The sect which Dr. Zamenhof sought to establish has never been represented by more than one person—himself—and the idea had to be dropped. But his pamphlet remains as an interesting contribution to the Jewish question; and though his views are never likely to be realised in their entirety, some of the suggestions which he has put forth may one day bear fruit. It would be worth the while of some Russian scholar to render this brochure into English. It runs to 78 small octavo pages, and is at the disposal of any theological student who may think of undertaking the task. It is a strange coincidence, which one cannot help noticing, that about the same time that Dr. Zamenhof's Congress will be meeting at Boulogne another Congress will have gathered at Basle to advocate the very ideas of which formerly he was so enthusiastic a supporter.

Dr. Nordau and the Zionist Leadership.—*Die Welt* **prints a letter from Dr. Max Nordau to Dr. Siegmund Werner, intimating that, as since his return from Carlsbad his health had become worse, he was, to his deepest regret, obliged to withdraw his provisional promise that he would stand for election as one of the three members of the Executive. Dr. Nordau recommends that Mr. Joseph Cowen should be nominated in his place. He adds that in quarters unknown to him an agitation is being carried on against him and his election, and he is anxious to make it public that his decision to withdraw was due solely to the state of his health, and was arrived at and communicated to the Actions Committee before the first signs of the agitation had manifested themselves.**

The Amateur Performance of "Trelawny of the Wells."—Mr. Delissa Joseph publishes, in our advertisement columns, the balance-sheet of the amateur performance of "Trelawny of the Wells," at the Court Theatre, on 11 h July, duly audited by Mr. Alfred Henry, Chartered Accountant. From this it appears that the gross receipts were £252 10s. 6d., and the expenses were £127 18s. 5d., leaving the sum of £124 12s. 1d., which has been handed to the Committee of the Kosher Kitchen at the German Hospital.

London Hospital.—On Monday the two new Maternity Wards of the London Hospital were opened by the Dowager Duchess of Westminster. Messrs. N. L. Cohen, E. Magnus, and E. L. Walford were among those present. Each of the new Wards, which are situated on the second floor of the Alexandra Wing, is about 20 feet square. There is also a ward for separation cases. The three Wards open on to a balcony. At the opening ceremony, which was held in one of the wards, the Hon. Sydney Holland, Chairman of the Hospital, stated that they were opening a department of work never before undertaken during the 130 years of the Hospital's existence. In the new wards they would be able thoroughly to train 40 or 50 nurses annually. It was found that £20,000 was required to establish the new Wards. 50,000 personal letters had been sent to women, with the result that 2,500 of them had contributed £14,000. They were now £500 short of the amount required. The upkeep of the Wards would cost £1,000 annually.

LORD ROTHSCHILD, the Chief Rabbi, Sir Philip Magnus, Mr. B. L. Cohen, M.P., and the Mayor of Hammersmith are Vice-Presidents of the London Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health, which is being held this week.

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JEWISH COLONISATION ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

[Parts I.—VII. were printed in the *Jewish Chronicle* on July 7th and 14th.]

VIII. RUSSIA.

Our action in Russia continued its normal development last year. The Central Committee in St. Petersburg always directs with as much zeal as devotion the whole of the undertakings to which we lend our support in this country. Our Director, Dr. Sonnenfeld, made a journey of inspection in Russia during the last months of the year. Our activity in respect to technical and agricultural instruction, and undertakings in the direction of agricultural improvements has not been sensibly different from what it had been in the preceding year. Owing to Governmental difficulties we have not yet been able to multiply, as we would have desired, the loan funds in favour of working men not in good circumstances, which are of very great utility and are developing to our entire satisfaction.

As the result of an inquiry, which was carried on for several years by our Association, with the co-operation of a very large number of correspondents, we published, in 1904, a study in two volumes on the economic situation of the Jews in Russia. As this inquiry, at the same time, places in evidence the difficulties from which the industrious Jewish population has to suffer, it indicated to us the direction towards which our efforts should chiefly tend. It likewise furnishes to the Government authorities useful information for the study of the Jewish question in Russia. The publication is written in Russian; a French translation will appear in the course of 1905.

1.—Agricultural Schools.

The six agricultural schools supported by our Association had 211 pupils at the beginning of the year, and 256 pupils at its close. The farm school near Minsk is one of the best institutions we have in Russia. Its proximity to a town with a fairly large population assures it a market always open to its produce; it has an agreement with a benevolent society to supply it with milk, and answers to the expectations that are formed of a prosperous farm. Its weak side is extensive farming, as on the 101 dessiatins which it possesses there is very little land sufficiently rich for the sowing of wheat. But the other branches, fruit, vegetables, and milk, are doing well. The school had 56 pupils on the 1st January, 1904, and 62 on the 31st December. Of the 9 pupils who left in the autumn, one went to Palestine; the others at once obtained work with neighbouring proprietors. The supply did not equal the demand. The pupils generally show a disposition in favour of agriculture, and make satisfactory progress. Very little work is performed by outsiders.

The farm school at Mohilew on the Dnieper (with an area of 22 dessiatins of which 12 are rented by the town), is a reduced copy of the farm at Minsk. The pupils, who receive a very practical training, numbered 31 at the beginning of 1904, but 7 left prematurely in the course of the year, and four completed their studies. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the finances of the school no new pupils were admitted during the year. Of the 22 pupils who, since its establishment, have left, after completing their studies, 15 are still engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The farm school at Orguiew (104 dessiatins) cannot continue its present existence, as no profits were made during the year. Owing to its proximity to the agricultural establishment at Soroki, which produces good results, it is possible that the two institutions may be amalgamated. There are only 12 pupils.

The agricultural school at Novopoltavka (300 dessiatins) had 42 pupils on October 1st. In accordance with the conditions imposed by the Government, which subventions the institution, nearly all the pupils have come from the Jewish agricultural colonies in the Government of Kherson. They are strong and of good bearing, and give the impression of being real country people. The cultivations yielded fairly good results.

The small farm school at Czenstochowa (8½ dessiatins) in Poland had only four pupils at the beginning of 1904. 16 were added in October. The school is not yet in a normal condition; the pupils are being initiated into various agricultural branches.

The school at Czenstoniew (600 dessiatins) had 44 pupils at the beginning, and 70 at the end of the year. The pupils are thoroughly initiated in field labour, and also know the elements of the sciences necessary to an agriculturist. A fairly large number of workmen and day labourers are employed. For 1904 the expenses largely exceeded the receipts owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, and the bad state of the property which has to be improved. The total number of cattle of various heads is 702.

In the garden annexed to the Talmud Torah at Orscha 50 of the pupils are exercised in gardening, under the direction of a former pupil of the farm school at Minsk.

In the course of the year two nurseries were started, one at the Minsk farm school and the other at Czenstoniew Agricultural School. The object in view is to produce the material for plantations of a superior quality to supply the requirements of the Jews who occupy themselves with horticulture. These nurseries will, at the same time, be a source of revenue for the agricultural schools, and will serve to educate the pupils.

2.—Measures in favour of the Agricultural Population.

(a) Colonies in the North Western Governments.

We have renounced the system of extending to five Governments at once works for agricultural improvements—a system which had its rise in the small number of colonists inhabiting each of these Governments, but which did not produce very good results. In 1904 our efforts were specially concentrated in the Governments of Grodno and Wilna. On the other hand, the operations were not confined to the agricultural colonies properly so called, but were extended to some small towns, Antopol, Peski, Selwa, and Rushany, especially for the cultivation of fruit and garden produce. In order to obtain an opening for the sale of the produce, it has been decided to preserve vegetables and pickle cucumbers. The care bestowed on special cultivations has by no means caused improvements in extensive farming to be neglected. Loans were made to the colonists for the purchase of cattle and agricultural implements, and for the construction of stables and wells. In 1904 the sum of 18,256 roubles was spent, of which 7,498 roubles were placed to a sinking fund.

(b) Colonies in Bessarabia and Podsha.

The nursery at Soroki, which covers an area of 20 dessiatins, is beginning to give satisfactory results. The receipts in 1904 were 15,668 roubles, again 7,407 roubles in 1903. The expenditure was 18,827 roubles. The value of the plantation material at the end of the year was estimated at 44,860 roubles, against 29,926 roubles in 1903. The total expenditure hitherto has been 57,543 roubles. A large number of day labourers, male and female, continue to be employed, and their salaries are increasing. They form good workpeople, who could easily find employment elsewhere. The numerous visitors received at the nursery also obtain useful instruction

The depôt for agricultural implements procures for the colonists implements which they could not obtain from the local depôts of the Zemstvos.

Besides the creation of gardens at Soroki, Dombroveny, Verticjany, and Vala-lui-Vlad, important plantations of vines were also started at Resina. The reconstitution of the vines in this colony is of interest, as 80 families formerly obtained their living by viticulture until their vines were destroyed by phylloxera. Fruit plantations have also been continued at Gelbinovka. Preparations have been made to plant orchards at Manschurowka. New gardens were planted in 1904 for 94 Jewish cultivators on a surface of about 40 dessiatins, which is about equal to the surface planted during the preceding three years.

The 524 loans granted to the colonists for the purchase of cattle and implements, and for constructions, amounted to nearly 30,000 roubles. Of the total sum of 74,145 roubles advanced during the year 1900-1904, 16,228 roubles have been repaid, together with 976 roubles in interest. The practical instruction given to the colonies is specially directed to fruit and vine growing. The best colonists in the various centres have been employed on the creation of gardens. The evening class at Soroki has been continued.

The fruit and vegetable preserve industry has not been satisfactory, and will be stopped.

Dr. Sonnenfeld states in his report:—

The activity which prevails in these colonies is very remarkable. I saw at Dombroveny, for example, a large number of male and female employés who were working for one of the largest cigarette factories in Moscow, and the superintendent declared himself thoroughly satisfied with the work produced. He is not a Jew, and he told me that only Jews could supply material necessary for the manufacture of high-class cigarettes.

(c) Colonies in the Government of Kherson.

The eight demonstration fields, intended to teach colonists the best methods of cultivation, continue to be in operation; but it appears that they have not given the results which were anticipated at the start. Steps are, however, being taken to effect improvements. Loans were made to cultivators in the eight colonies for the creation of 35 gardens on a surface of 8¼ dessiatins. On the whole, 3,565 fruit trees were planted. The sum of 10,220 roubles was advanced to 225 persons to buy implements and live stock. The loan fund at Nahartaw continues its operations. Application has been made to the Government to authorise the establishment of similar institutions elsewhere.

3.—Technical Instruction.

The institutions assisted during the year, with the number of pupils in each, have been as follows: Technical Schools for Boys: Bobruisk, 46 pupils; Czenstochowa, 24; Dwinsk, 142; Elizabethgrad, 44; Grodno, 69; Kherson, 77; Krementschug, 47; Lodz, 63; Lomza, 34; Minsk, 116; Mohilew, 76; Odessa, 262; St. Petersburg, 57; Pietrokof, 38; Pinsk, 48; Plotzk, 20; Sklof, 16; Warsaw (Grzybowska Street), 192; Warsaw (Stawki Street), 118; Wilna, 117; total, 1,606. At the beginning of 1904, the total number of pupils in 19 schools was 1,489. Technical Schools of workrooms for girls: Berditschew, 73 pupils; Biela Tserkow, 33; Dwinsk, 122; Elizabethgrad, 57; Zhitomir, 73; Kherson, 161; Kischineff, 81; Minsk, 59; Odessa (Sigall School, 86); Odessa (Goldstein Spiegler School), 104; Odessa (Glaser School), 115; Orscha, 46; St. Petersburg, 46; Pinsk, 51; Poltawa, 20; Smolensk, 28; Simferopol, 50; Tschernigow, 19; Warsaw, 75; Total, 1,299. At the beginning of 1904, the total number of pupils was 1,250.

During 1904, 16 young persons, of both sexes, who had been trained for the teaching profession, rejoined their respective schools as head or assistant-teachers; 20 others commenced, or continued, their studies. A portion of these future teachers attend for a time the Technical School in St. Petersburg, where courses in drawing, technicology, book-keeping, etc., are organised for them.

4.—Society for the Promotion of Elementary Instruction among the Jews in Russia.

With funds placed at its disposal in 1904 by the Council of the Association, the Society for the Promotion of Elementary Instruction subventioned 70 schools with a total of about 7,000 pupils. The number of pupils in these schools increases but slowly. Some young men are being trained under the auspices of the Society as teachers for its schools. The Council of the Association has voted a grant for the formation of popular libraries.

5.—Measures in favour of the Working Classes.

(a) Savings and Loan Funds.

The administrative difficulties which have impeded the development of the loan funds have continued, so that it was not possible to increase the number of loan funds to any appreciable extent. Only three new funds have benefited by the assistance of the Association. The total number of these institutions is now 32, of which 27 have availed themselves of the credits placed at their disposal. The Jewish population of the towns in which these funds are established is 610,654. The number of members of the funds rose from 21,916 on the 1st January to 23,793 on the 31st December, 1904. Of the total number, 19,906 are Jewish borrowers; the remainder being either Christians or Jews who pay subscriptions but do not borrow. It is in the smallest towns that the number of clients is proportionately the largest. In very large cities such as Warsaw, Wilna, Kishineff, Mohilew, etc., the Funds, while operating among a very large circle, are not yet accessible to the most necessitous. In order to fill this gap, a reserve fund is being formed which will guarantee the loan funds against the risk of losses from insufficiently secured repayments. Despite the bad economic situation, the losses sustained have been insignificant. The borrowers are most scrupulous in meeting their obligations.

(b) Undertakings for the Sale of Products of Small Industries.

The inquiry undertaken by the Association on the economic condition of the Jews brought to light in particular the difficult position in which the representatives of petty industries are often placed. The enterprises which the Council has undertaken have as their object to facilitate the sale of the articles made by artisans, and especially to permit of the sale at better prices than would be the case if they were left to their own resources. It is to be hoped that these interesting experiments will be productive of satisfactory results. Co-operative warehouses for the sale of manufactured goods have been established at Bobruisk and Homel.

(c) Weaving Factory at Doubrowna.

At the end of the year the factory employed 504 persons, of whom 303 were weavers. The total amount of wages for the year was 63,204 roubles; the average monthly wage is about 11½ roubles, 129 silk weaving looms, and 85 cotton weaving looms were in operation, during the year. This undertaking, owing to its industrial character, naturally felt the effects of the bad economic situation last year.

(d) Society for Cheap Sanitary Dwellings.

Thanks to the activity of the new Director, Dr. Solonovitsch, the tenements in the two blocks at Wilna have improved both as regards tidiness and hygiene. The construction of baths has been commenced. At the end of the year there were 180 tenants, 148 Jews, and 32 Christians. Seven tenements remained unoccupied owing to the general crisis and to the extensive emigration. The rent has been increased by nearly 10 per cent., without any difficulty having been raised by the tenants. An elementary school for boys and girls was opened in the autumn with 90

pupils, who are, for the most part, children of the tenants. The infants' school is attended by more than 100 children daily. Patients were treated in the infirmary throughout the year. Dr. Solonovitsch was obliged to leave for the Far East in the autumn to join the medical staff of the army.

At Bobruisk the two dwellings erected by the community have been completed. All the tenements are let.

IX. ROUMANIA.

We continued in 1904 to interest ourselves in various ways in the situation of the Jews in Roumania. Those who wished to earn a living in a more hospitable country have, thanks to us, been enabled to emigrate in the best conditions of economy and safety. The various communities in the country have received from our Association the co-operation and support they needed for the establishment or progress of their schools. With very few exceptions we cannot but commend the results achieved.

1.—Emigration.

The emigration work which was commenced in 1901 has since been in operation without interruption. M. Adolf Salomon, of Bucharest, has not ceased to give us his disinterested co-operation, and his correspondents in the different towns of Roumania have facilitated his task. In regulating to the most minute details the working of the emigration movement, we have always kept in view, besides the welfare of the emigrants, the moral considerations and the conditions which were imposed on us by the very nature of the work. No-one has been sent away by us gratuitously, so that our work has become one of assistance and not of pure charity. The contributions from the emigrants may be paid either in Roumania or in the country of immigration by the head of the family or by one of its members, who had previously emigrated, and had found the means of gaining a living and of sending for his relatives. We take care to allow only those persons to emigrate who are robust, and do not bear traces even of former illness. The Israelitische Allianz in Vienna and the Montefiore Vereeniging in Rotterdam continue to lend us their valuable co-operation.

Among the countries across the Atlantic to which the emigrants have been sent we must specially mention Canada, where the movement was largely developed last year. We sent to that country 22 groups, comprising 800 persons (319 men, 271 women, and 210 children), a large number of whom joined relatives or friends already settled there. Roumanian emigration to Canada has had a double advantage. In the first place it has eased the movement which leads so many Jews to the United States. In the second place, by contributing to strengthen or establish Jewish congregations in various towns in Canada, it prepares new outlets for Russian emigration, which was so considerably increased in 1904.

We directly contributed in 1904 to the emigration of 2,321 persons, and, in addition, facilitated the journey of 1,630 other emigrants by procuring passports for them and facilitating their passage across the frontier.

2.—Schools.

We continued to subvention numerous schools which render important services to the Jewish population of the country. The programmes have always been submitted to our approval. The communities nearly always appreciate the advantages which the schools derive from our assistance and supervision, and sincerely second our efforts. We have also to mention the co-operation we receive from M. Astruc, Director of Schools of the Alliance Israélite, and the several school committees in Roumania, especially the Central Committee in Bucharest, presided over by Dr. Beck. On the whole we subvention in Roumania 40 schools, namely 17 boys' schools, 13 girls' schools, 6 mixed schools, 2 technical schools, and 2 commercial schools, which receive a total of about 7,530 pupils. The towns in which these schools (several are in one town) are situated are Bucharest, Bacau, Berlad, Bivolari, Botoschani, Buhusch, Folticeni, Galatz, Jassy, Mihaileni, Moineschti, Panciu, Piatra, Podul Iloiei, Podul Turcului, Saveni, Stefaneschti, Sulitza, Tirgu Ocna, and Vaslui.

X. GALICIA.

The prosperity of the loan funds in Galicia continued to grow during 1904. Appreciated more and more by the Jewish population of the country, they serve as models to institutions of the same character established by representative persons or by local committees. These funds render the greatest services to the Jewish working class population engaged in petty trades and industries, whom they rescue from misery, and enable to obtain loans without being called upon to pay high rates of interest. Through the care exercised in the granting of loans, and the careful supervision of the Councils of Administration, repayments are made regularly. At the end of 1904 seven Loan Funds were in operation—those at Brody, Kolomea, Rzeszow, Sambor, Stanislau, Tarnow, and Zalesczyki—with 5,006 members, who held 9,923 shares. The loans granted amount to 393,723 kronen. Since their establishment the loans granted reached a total of 2,455,992 kronen and the repayments 1,962,269 kronen. Preliminary measures have been completed for the creation during 1905 of Loan Funds at Bursztin, Husiatyn, Tarnopol, and Zloczow. The toy factory at Tarnow closed its doors at the end of 1904, as it could not succeed even with the aid of the Association. Its proprietors have removed it to Vienna, and a large proportion of the 100 employés have gone with them, and now receive higher wages. The greater number of the apprentices have found work in Galicia itself, and some have started in a small way of business on their own account. The carpentry workshop at Stanislau continues to form skilled workmen, who gain an honourable living in the places where they settle.

The estate and farm school at Slobodka Lesna enables a good number of students to pursue with success their studies in practical agriculture. Employment has been found for twelve of them with Jewish colonists in Canada.

XI. ALLIANCE ISRAÉLITE UNIVERSELLE.

The Association has continued its subventions to the Alliance Israélite Universelle for its Agricultural school at Jaffa (105 pupils), the Farm School at Djedeida in Tunis (62 pupils), the Technical School in Jerusalem (103 pupils, of whom 52 were boarders), and the Training School for Teachers in Paris (78 pupils).

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

The subvention, which the Association accorded in 1904 to the Board of Guardians for the Relief of the Jewish Poor in London, enabled it to send 75 persons to South Africa, 24 to Australia and New Zealand, and 78 to Canada, all of whom had originally come from Eastern Europe. A special grant was also made to enable the Board to send to Canada 46 Russian Jews who had worked at the iron mines in South Wales, and were in a miserable position.

The grant was also renewed to the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women in London. The London Society effected many rescues during 1904, notably in the Argentine. It has developed its action in Egypt, and made efforts also to intervene in India.

Grants were also made to Russian students at Berne, the Elementary Normal School at Frankfort, and the School at Ahlem (Hanover).

Dr. Paul Nathan, Secretary of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, in Berlin, has been on a short visit to London. He met several of the leading members of the Jewish community, with whom he discussed the situation of the Jews in Russia.

Vital Statistics of the East End.

Dr. D. L. Thomas, the Medical Officer of Health of the Borough of Stepney, states, in the course of his annual report, that the birth-rate in the St. George's District last year was 43·8 per 1,000 of the population, as against 32·7 in the Limehouse District, 38·5 in the Mile End District, and 33·8 in the Whitechapel District. The birth-rate in the whole of the Borough was 36·7 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 27·9 in the whole of London. Though higher than in the preceding year, it was ·9 per 1,000 below the average rate in the 10 years 1894-1903; and with the exception of the years 1899 and 1900 it was the lowest on record. At the same time it was the highest birth-rate of any Metropolitan Borough, and St. George's easily maintains its position of having the highest birth-rate of any district in London. Dr. Thomas, in speaking of the illegitimate births, states that they numbered 17·5 per 1,000 legitimate births as against 37 per 1,000 in London as a whole. He explains, however, that a large number of births are registered as legitimate which ought to be entered as illegitimate, adding that his experience is that, excluding Jews, quite 20 per cent of the resident population are not legally married. In regard to the marriages in the Borough, the rate for St. George's was 8 married per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 13·5 in Limehouse, 26 in Mile End, and 14 in Whitechapel.

In St. George's, says Dr. Thomas, the marriage-rate is exceptionally low, and the birth-rate is a great deal higher than in the rest of the borough. The explanation is that there is more immigration of aliens into St. George's than anywhere else in London. These immigrants as a rule, consist of young married people, and when they come into the district they displace unmarried people, or married people much older than themselves, who have become too old to have children. After remaining in St. George's for a few years, these people move to other districts, and their place is taken by fresh aliens in a similar condition and of similar age, practically re-establishing the pre-existing conditions. The consequence is that, before the children grow up, the families move to other parts, and therefore no marriages occur in the district. This is also borne out by the small number of people that die from old age in St. George's. In the Limehouse district, where the population is more stationary, the number of old people that died in 1904 was nearly six times greater than in the St. George's district.

Dealing with the death-rate of the borough, Dr. Thomas states that it was at the rate of 21·4 per 1,000 in St. George's, 23·2 in Limehouse, 18·2 in Mile End, and 17·4 in Whitechapel. The death-rate was higher than in 1903, but was 1·7 below the average rate for the preceding ten years. Referring to the disease of tuberculosis, Dr. Thomas states that the co-operation of voluntary societies in checking the disease is at present very meagre, being confined to the Charity Organisation Society, the almoners of local institutions, and the Jewish Board of Guardians. During the year, forty-six premises in the district were disinfected at the request of the last-mentioned body.

Dr. Thomas goes on to deal with the overcrowding question. He states that the bye-laws were revised during the year, and afterwards confirmed by the Local Government Board. Since the new bye-laws have been in operation, a vast improvement has occurred in the houses, which is due to the action of the owners, as well as the tenants themselves. A higher standard of cleanliness has been established, and overcrowding has been lessened. Notices under the bye-laws were served, and overcrowding was abated in 614 registered houses. In only a few instances was it found necessary to take police-court proceedings. The revised bye-laws are printed *in extenso* in the report. Students of statistics will find a number of useful tables appended, giving information upon various matters referred to in the report.

Jewish Religious Union, East End Branch.—The last service of the present session will be held to-morrow, when the address will be delivered by Mr. H. S. Lewis. The Committee had intended to continue the services, as during last year, without a recess, but they have received a letter from the London County Council, stating that it will not be possible for the Commercial Street School to be used for any purpose whatever in August, as it has to undergo certain repairs during the school vacation. The services will be resumed on September 2nd.

Jews' College Union Society.—Mr. Herbert J. Sandheim, Hon. Secretary of the Union Society, writes to us:—May I appeal through your columns to the Secretaries of Metropolitan Literary Societies to keep Sunday, November 19th, as an open date? The Rev. Morris Joseph has kindly consented to deliver his presidential address on that occasion, and the public will be cordially welcome. The address will be followed by a discussion open to all. Light refreshments will be provided. Dr. H. Hirschfeld has also kindly consented to exhibit some of the valuable MSS. in the collection of the College.

The Lord Mayor gave a dinner last week to the bankers and merchants of the City of London. Among those present were Ald. Sir George Faudel-Phillips, Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P., and Capt. Jessel, M.P.

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BOARD OF DEPUTIES.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Deputies was held on Sunday at the Central Synagogue Chambers. Among those present were:—

Mr. D. L Alexander, K.C., in the Chair, Drs. A. Eichholz, J. Friedländer and J. Israel, Messrs. S. Alexander, A. Alvarez, H. Bentwich, D. Davis, M. Duparc, E. A. Franklin, J. Freeman, M. J. Garcia, D. S. Garson, J. Goldman, H. Harris, B. Jacobs, H. B. Lewis, G. Lindo, A. Posener, A. B. Salmen, A. E. Samuell, W. L. Seligman, O. J. Simon, B. S. Straus, L.C.C., E. P. Vallentine and A. M. Wartski.

The late Mr. Manuel Castello.

The President said he felt more acutely than any words could express the sad and mournful duty which devolved upon him. Since they last met the Board had lost, by the death of Mr. Manuel Castello, he believed its oldest member, and certainly one of its most prominent and respected members. (Hear, hear.) By his sterling qualities of mind and heart, and by his many virtues, Mr. Castello had gained the love, esteem and respect of every member of the Board and every member of the Jewish community. He was elected a member of the Board as far back as the year 1868, and from that time until his death, a period of about thirty-seven years, he continued to sit as one of the representatives of the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation. From his own knowledge, extending over a period of thirty years, he could say that until the last few months Mr. Castello was rarely absent from a meeting of the Board. For upwards of twenty years he was one of the Auditors, and for nine years, he believed, acted as Treasurer. From his business habits, great experience and intelligence, his services to the Board were invaluable, and contributed largely to the success of the Board's work. He moved a vote of condolence to the near relatives.

Messrs. G. Lindo, S. Alexander, E. A. Franklin and A. Alvarez associated themselves with the vote, which was carried unanimously.

The Sunday Closing Bill.

The President said that the Board might justifiably congratulate itself on the defeat of the Sunday Closing Bill. (Hear, hear.) There was a liability of £49 in connection with the oposition to the Bill. Part of this sum would be met by contributions from the Costermongers' Union and the Bakers. The remainder, he thought, might rightly be met by assessment.

Some conversation took place as to the means of raising the money, and Mr. E. A. Franklin offered to guarantee the amount.

Eventually it was agreed to raise the balance by assessment.

The Aliens Bill.

The President said that, as they knew, the Aliens Bill had passed though Committee, and he regretted to say that none of the amendments framed by the Board had been successful. He was sure everyone must have read in the previous Monday's proceedings, with feelings of admiration, the eloquent and graceful speech of Lord Hugh Cecil and his admirable appeal to the Prime Minister. (Hear, hear.) But he regretted that an assembly like the House of Commons, which was supposed to contain the best intellect of the country, should not have been able to find a *modus operandi* in regard to the victims of religious persecution clause that would have been suitable to both sides. Last Thursday he had discussed the matter with Mr. N. L. Cohen, who had suggested certain words that might have been satisfactory, and he had framed a clause which included every word that had been conceded by the Prime Minister. His words were "Solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious grounds, or for an offence of a political nature, or to avoid danger to life and limb on account of his religious beliefs, or to avoid persecution involving danger of imprisonment or of detention in or expulsion from his home on account of his religion." He was not absolutely married to these words, but he thought they, at all events, effected a suitable compromise on the matter. The President had sometimes to act without consulting the Board, and this clause was now in the hands of the Prime Minister, who had asked him to attend on him personally on Monday at three o'clock. He had accepted that invitation and would do his best in the interests of the community. (Applause.)

Mr. O. J. Simon said that he had no desire to prejudice any action to be taken by Mr. Alexander by moving a resolution, but he desired to protest against the statement made by Mr. Balfour in Committee that the Jews in this country were a people apart, and if their numbers were increased might become a danger to civilisation. These words were a great insult to every English Jew, and came with very bad grace from Mr. Balfour, who was supported in Parliament by Tory Jews. (Hear, hear.)

The Board of Deputies in Cape Colony.

The Solicitor and Secretary brought up the following letter received from Mr. S. Alexander, Hon. Secretary of the Jewish Board of Deputies for the Cape Colony.

Sir,—At a meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies for the Cape Colony held on the 25th April last, Mr. L. Jacobs, one of the delegates, brought to the notice of the Board the proposed Half-Holiday Bill as affecting the Jewish butchers. The matter was left in the hands of the President of the Board (Mr. Adv. M. Alexander, M.A., L.L.B., J.P.), who, when the proposed Bill was under discussion in the Cape Town Council, moved "That the Government should be requested to exempt from the operations of the said Act any shops which were *bonâ fide* kept closed from Friday sunset, to Saturday sunset." His suggestion was extended to include any shops which might be closed for 24 hours during the week days, in consequence of religious convictions held by the proprietors, and in this form was carried with only one dissentient by the Council. When the Half-Holiday Bill came before the House of Assembly, Mr. Abrahamson, at the request of the President of the Board, endeavoured to secure the passing of an amendment on the lines suggested by Mr. Alexander in the Town Council. Seeing, however, that the sense of the House was against such a general exemption, and acting in consultation with the President of the Board, Mr. Abrahamson, M.L.A., proposed the following new clause, which was adopted:—"Butchers who deal in 'kosher' meat, and who satisfy the local authorities, shall be exempt from the provisions of this Act, as long as their shops are closed as aforesaid, and their employees are not employed on that day." When the Bill came before the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Owen Lewis, M.L.C., at the request of the President of the Board, moved to insert "Bakers and" before "Butchers," but on the proposal of the Hon. Mr. Smith, the whole clause was deleted by 11—8 votes. The Bill was thereupon sent back to the Assembly without Mr. Abrahamson's clause. In the meantime members of the House of Assembly were interviewed by the President of the Board, and Mr. D. Goldblatt, one of the delegates, and Mr. Abrahamson, M.L.A., moved that the clause be re-inserted, and his proposal was adopted. It is worthy of note that in retransmitting the Bill to the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House reported "That the House thought it necessary that the clause should be retained owing to the religious views of a large portion of the community." Thereupon the President of the Board interviewed several members of the Legislative Council, who had previously voted in favour of the Hon. Mr. Smith's motion *re* deleting the clause with the gratifying result that the clause was adopted by 13 votes to 4, *i.e.*, a majority of 9 votes, when the matter came before the Legislative Council a second time. I might mention that the General Dealers Licence Bill was not proceeded with by Parliament this session, and consequently no opportunity occurred for moving the amendment recognising Yiddish as a European language under this Act. It is, however, the intention of the Board to arrange for the introduction of a Bill amending the Immigration Act during the next session of Parliament, so that Yiddish may be recognised as a European language by legislation and not merely by Government regulation.

The Mogador School.

The Solicitor and Secretary brought up the following report from Mr. S. Weinstein, Headmaster of the Mogador School:—

The fourth report of the English School, Mogador, marks a period of two years in the existence of the school under the new régime. Everything continues in a satisfactory manner, and steady progress is being made in all the branches of study in the curriculum. Mr. Madden, British Vice-Consul in Mogador, readily consented to examine the children before the Passover holidays. His official work prevented him from concluding the examination; but the test given to the first class was searching and the result gratifying, as can be seen by enclosed report. The interest shown by Mr. Madden in the school is very encouraging. Not only does he visit the school, but from his personal inquiries at various times, it can be seen that the British Vice-Consul appreciates the work which is being done. The appointment of Mr. Joseph Afriat as regular assistant has greatly strengthened the organisation. He continues to work hard and not only in his capacity as teacher; his salary has afforded him the opportunity of joining a Teachers' Correspondence Class in London, by the aid of which he is kept in touch with things scholastic. Six boys have left school after two years' stay. Out of these, one was offered a situation in Manchester, and is now on his way to England. An offer such as this is very rare in Mogador and boys, on leaving school, find it very hard to earn their livings. New boys are admitted the moment that vacancies occur, and the registers still show a good average of attendance. We are handicapped by the lack of school material, and the small amount obtained from the paying pupils makes it impossible to purchase school requirements more than once a year, and then only the barest necessities. There are eighty boys in the school and the yearly order for books, etc., amounts to the absurd sum of £4 or thereabouts I would appeal to the local public but the season has been so bad, and it might affect the more important annual collection which supplies the children with clothes. No doubt the school at present is bright and attractive, but there is always room for improvement. At present the rooms on the ground floor—where Hebrew is taught—are very bare, and badly in need of furniture. This part of the school is the place that I cannot show to visitors without many apologies. The one thing needed to remedy this deficiency, and to guarantee the efficient working of the school, is a yearly "Book Grant."

Miscellaneous.

In reply to Mr. M. Duparc, the Solicitor and Secretary reported that no reply had been received from the Board of Education in reference to the King's Scholarship Examination, which would fall on the first day of Passover next year.

Dr. A. Eichholz said that the matter was of great importance, and he would endeavour to get the date altered.

Mr. E. P. Vallentine, representing the Rhyl Hebrew Congregation, promised to make enquiries concerning a case of Jewish children in Christian care reported to the Board by the Rev. E. Bloom of Merthyr Tydvil. The Solicitor and Secretary undertook to act in a private capacity in a similar case in London.

The Provisional Order (Marriages) Bill and the Sunday Trading (Scotland) Bill were referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee. The former enables the Home Secretary to make a provisional order for the purpose of removing invalidity or doubt in the case of marriages solemnised in England. The latter provides for the closing of shops on Sundays, but the local authority has power in its discretion to grant licences to open. Penalties of five pounds and costs for each offence are imposed for infringement.

A new marriage secretary was authorised for the Greenfield Street Synagogue.

It was decided to invest the legacy of £200 bequeathed to the Board by the late Mr. F. D. Mocatta for use on special occasions.

The Solicitor and Secretary reported that the Pharmaceutical Society had made a concession to a Jewish candidate at a recent examination, which occurred at a time when he was sitting Shiva.

In reply to Mr. S. Alexander, the President stated that £500 had been forwarded by the Conjoint Committee of the Board and the Anglo-Jewish Association for the relief of the victims of the Zhitomir massacre. A further £500 would be sent provided the amounts promised in other countries were raised.

The Report of the Shechita Committee.

The Board having resolved itself into an extraordinary meeting,

The President moved the adoption of the report of the Shechita Committee, a summary of which appears in another column. He said he thought it right for him to say that he took no credit whatever for the report, the whole credit of which was due to Mr. Emanuel and to Dr. Eichholz. Dr. Eichholz's services on the Special Committee had been beyond description. He really did not know what they would have done without him.

Mr. H. Harris moved that the report be referred back to the Committee. He complained that although the Admiralty Committee had chiefly condemned the operation of casting, the Committee of the Board had not examined any apparatus for the improvement of casting, or taken any evidence on the subject.

The amendment was not seconded.

Mr. S. Alexander said that the report constituted a triumphant vindication of Shechita, and a reply to all the attacks that had been made upon it. He spoke in terms of praise of the services rendered by various members of the Committee.

Mr. H. Bentwich moved that the report be referred back on the ground that not sufficient stress had been laid on the religious aspects of the question, and no note had been taken of the opinions of eminent physiologists abroad in favour of Shechita. He said that it was on religious grounds that they were most likely to gain the sympathy of the public, to whom it should be brought home that Shechita was an important part of the Jewish religion. No attempt appeared to have been made to obtain evidence from the Chief Rabbi on the religious side of the question. He thought also that if this report was meant to be the complete Jewish case on the question of Shechita, it should have contained the testimony of scientists of world-wide reputation like Virchow, rather than that reliance should be placed entirely on experts whose testimony would be weighed against the expert evidence given before the Admiralty Committee.

Mr. Bertram Jacobs seconded the amendment. He thought that they should put into the forefront of their plea in favour of Shechita that there was a religious objection to any change, and they would thus place on the opponents of the system the onus of putting the community under a religious disability.

The amendment was lost, and the report, with some minor verbal alterations, was adopted.

Mr. B. Jacobs moved that the Board should not proceed to the distribution of the report pending the preparation of a supplementary report dealing with the religious aspects of the question.

Mr. Bentwich seconded the motion.

Mr. M. Duparc said that Shechita had been attacked on its scientific side, and had to be defended on those grounds only. He protested against an attempt to circumvent a decision at which the Board had just arrived.

The motion was lost, and it was decided to send copies of the report to the members of the Admiralty Committee, the Privy Council, the Local

Government Board, the London County Council, the City Corporation, various large provincial congregations and the Jewish press.

On the motion of Mr. M. DUPARC, thanks were accorded to the Shechita Committee, and especially to Dr. Eichholz, for their report.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report of the Board contains little that has not appeared from time to time in our columns. At the election in May, 1904, a record number of members (87) was returned. Reference is made to the bequest of £200 made to the Board by the late Mr. F. D. Mocatta, and to the gift by Mr. Openshaw (of the London Hospital) of £26 5s. There are now 118 Marriage Secretaries under the supervision of the Board. The work of the Board in connection with the Sunday Closing Bill, the Aliens Bill, the Limerick Boycott, the Shechita Question, Disused Cemeteries, Interpretation at the Whitechapel County Court, and Public Examinations, has been fully reported. The report also refers to the action of the Board in securing the conviction of the keeper of a disorderly house, to the circularisation of Jewish electors as to their rights, to its intervention in regard to the Street Noises Bye-Law of the Stepney Borough Council, from whom a concession was obtained in the interests of Jewish traders, and to the boy Glass, who was rescued from unsuitable surroundings and is now in the care of the Board. The part of the report dealing with foreign affairs refers to the outbreak at Smela and to the destitution caused by the war, towards the relief of the victims of which the Conjoint Committee forwarded substantial amounts. Particulars are also given of the schools in Morocco, which are partly under the jurisdiction of the Board. The expenditure last year amounted to £376, and the receipts of assessment amounted to £419. The usual statistics (by no means complete) as to the number of aliens in receipt of pauper relief, births, marriages and deaths, and a list of Marriage Secretaries, are appended.

THE JEWISH METHOD OF KILLING ANIMALS FOR FOOD.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

It will be remembered that last year an Admiralty Committee reported adversely on the Jewish system of Shechita, which they pronounced to be less humane than the ordinary method of killing animals for food by poll-axing. And they went so far as to recommend that "until some method is devised, and adopted, for rendering the animal unconscious, previous to the 'casting' and throat-cutting operations, the Jewish system of slaughtering cattle should not be permitted in any establishment under Government control." So extraordinary a finding, opposed to a vast body of scientific and practical evidence, both in England and abroad, could not be allowed by observant Jews to rest unchallenged. The more so as the enquiry of the Admiralty Committee was conducted in a peculiarly one-sided manner. The Chairman of the Committee would seem to have made up his mind beforehand that the Jewish system was to be condemned. Throughout the enquiry he showed the evident bias of his judgment by putting "leading" questions. Little or no attempt was made to obtain a fair evidence of opinion on both sides of the question. Sir Samuel Montagu's evidence was taken, but, with that exception, Jewish expert opinion on the subject was ignored. Even the Chief Rabbi was given no opportunity of appearing before the Committee, though he was asked to a private interview with the Chairman. The Jewish community have, therefore, abundant cause to be dissatisfied with the Admiralty's Report, which reflects the obviously prejudiced attitude which the Chairman and his colleagues had taken up from the outset. Accordingly, the London Board of Shecheta requested the Board of Deputies to examine the Admiralty's Report, and obtain the opinion of unprejudiced experts on the Jewish method. A Committee of the Board, consisting of its principal officers, together with Sir Samuel Montagu, Dr. Eichholz, and Mr. S. Alexander, has been investigating the subject for several months past, and its report is now published. Needless to say, it constitutes a triumphant vindication of the Jewish method of Shechita. While the Admiralty's verdict is largely based on the scientific evidence of Sir Michael Foster and Professor Starling, the Board of Deputies have obtained separate reports from two scientific gentlemen of no less eminence—Mr. T. H. Openshaw, Surgeon and late Lecturer on Anatomy of the London Hospital, and Surgeon of the Poplar Accident Hospital; and Dr. Leonard Hill, Lecturer on Physiology at the London Hospital Medical College, and Examiner to the Universities of Oxford and London.

The Admiralty Committee's Charges.

The Admiralty's charges against the Jewish method consisted of five counts:—(1) Want of rapidity; (2) want of freedom from pain; (3) no instantaneous loss of sensibility; (4) the preliminary operation of casting and getting the head into position for the cut, difficult and painful; (5) the cutting of the throat, an uncertain method of producing insensibility, and frequently causing great suffering.

In view of these decisive findings, which, if upheld, would entail a grave religious disability on observant Jews, the whole mode of enquiry which the Admiralty thought fit to pursue is necessarily subjected by the Board of Deputies to trenchant criticism. Some of this criticism, having already been anticipated, need not be repeated. But these further points are brought out:—

(1) Not one of the skilled witnesses, upon whose evidence the Admiralty relied, "was in any way connected with the practice of killing according to the Jewish method. Not a single Jewish slaughterer, not a single person engaged in the preparation of meat for Jewish consumption, butcher or otherwise, was called as a witness."

(2) "Even such of the witnesses as happened to have knowledge of the method were discouraged from giving their opinions." The Chairman of the Committee made it evident that such portion of the subject was withheld from consideration during the examination of witnesses. When witnesses ventured to touch on the Jewish method of killing, they were met by such remarks from the Chairman as these: "I am not referring to the Jewish method now. I think we are all agreed that the Jewish method of slaughter is a cruel method. I presume you are of that opinion." And when Mr. John Colam, of the R.S.P.C.A., remarked that the greatest care was taken by Jews in connection with the killing, and a long and very sharp knife was used, the Chairman replied: "I do not see that makes any difference." On this witness protesting that "it must affect the pain of cutting," he was simply contradicted by the Chairman's doubts. And so, witness after witness was either warned off the real ground of the enquiry by the Chairman, or hampered by leading questions. Was ever an official enquiry, involving the gravest issues, conducted in a more Gilbertian manner?

Sir Michael Foster and Professor Starling's Report.

Notwithstanding the eminent position occupied by these two scientific experts, the Report which they have presented to the Admiralty is open to many grave objections. In the first place they object to the preliminary operations of casting and extending the neck. But these operations, it must be pointed out, form no essential part of the Jewish method. They are not even conducted by Jewish operators. And they are continually being improved upon. At Deptford they are, perhaps, not altogether satisfactory, but that is owing to the very inadequate accommodation set aside for the Jews by the local authorities. At Birkenhead, however, where there is a sufficiency of space, it would be hard to find any reasonable fault with the preliminary operations. Mr. Wm. Owen Williams, the great authority on veterinary medicine at Liverpool, plainly declares in his report: "There is no suffering, brutality or cruelty, in any portion of the process." And both at Deptford and Birkenhead, Mr. Openshaw and Dr. Hill are of opinion that, at most, these preliminary operations can only be said to cause the animal discomfort—never pain. Now that the india-rubber pavements at Deptford have been restored, these authorities have not been able to discover the least sign of recent bruises resulting from the casting of the animals. Sir Michael Foster and Professor Starling only visited Deptford, and before the restoration of the india-rubber flooring. The alternative method of casting in use at Birkenhead did not come under their notice at all. The objection, too, which these experts expressed to the use of an iron chain in the animal's mouth for holding back its jaw, is now obviated by the employment of a padded chain.

Their Observations on the Jewish Method of Cutting.

But it is the Jewish method of cutting—the actual process of Shechita—which is the real point at issue. Is this less or more humane than the system of poll-axing? Sir Michael Foster and Dr. Starling studied the phenomena presented by the animals after the incision for the purpose of judging whether the Jewish opinion that the animal loses sensibility within a very few seconds of its throat being cut is correct. The criteria on which they relied were (1) the continuation, after incision, of the movements of escape which the animal had been making immediately before the head was secured for the cut (called "purposive movements"), (2) the disappearance of the sensibility of the eyeball, (3) the onset of the typically asphyxial spasms, which, they state, always denote that consciousness has been abolished some time previously.

The Board of Deputies' report says:—

It is important to note the nature of these three criteria, and the wholly indefinite character of the facts, which, according to their views, are to be learnt form the two last. These gentlemen frankly confessed that, by the criteria on which they entirely relied, they were unable to state whether consciousness was abolished 5, 10, 30, or any other number of seconds, before the sensibility of the eyeball had disappeared, or the onset of the spasms had ensued. All they could say was that "at some time previous" the animal had become unconscious. On this highly inexact basis, they judged the length of unconsciousness which ensued in the case of 9 bullocks whose slaughter they witnessed. . . . It is remarkable to note, first, that in no single case could they give the actual duration of consciousness. And, next, what is infinitely more important, that they totally avoided all reference to the duration of the pain (if any) caused in each case to the animal. This is the more remarkable because it is an undoubted fact that while unconsciousness is itself evidence of absence of pain, the presence of consciousness is by no means evidence of the presence of pain.

The Views of Mr. Openshaw and Dr. Hill.

The views of Mr. Openshaw and Dr. Hill on the Jewish system of cutting the animal's throat amount to a practical repudiation of those of the Admiralty's experts. "Dr. Hill states that it is notorious that a great and sudden injury, like that of the cut given in the Jewish method, of itself instantaneously abolishes the power of the brain to feel pain. He gives as an example an experience of his own, when he treated a man whose hips had been terribly crushed between the buffers of a train. The man was conscious, but told Dr. Hill that he suffered no pain. Mr. Openshaw mentions the case brought before his notice of a man upon whom an anchor had fallen while at work in the docks. He was perfectly conscious, but said he felt no pain. Mr. Openshaw carries the subject even further, for he points out that, quite apart from consciousness after injury being an indication of pain, the less highly developed the nervous system of an animal, the less sensitive is such animal to pain." And there is the "well-known fact that persons who have attempted to commit suicide by cutting the throat (possibly unskilfully) with a sharp knife, feel no pain from the cut."

Both of these authorities have no hesitation in criticising the criteria on which Sir M. Foster and Prof. Starling based their estimates of consciousness. They give instances to show that "purposive struggles" by no means denote consciousness, the movements of the bullock's head after its throat has been cut being just due to the sudden anæmia or unconsciousness of the brain. As to the closing of the eyeball, that is due to reflex action, "and no more denotes consciousness than the drawing up of the leg which takes place in a decapitated animal on pinching the toes."

Sir Michael Foster and Prof. Starling only investigated nine cases of Shechita; Dr. Hill and Mr. Openshaw made observations on 23 cases. In 20 of these cases consciousness never lasted more than three seconds, and in every case the pain could only have been momentary.

A useful addition to the information on the subject is the smoked-paper record of Dr. Hill's specially-conducted experiment on blood pressure. It shows that the moment the throat is cut in the Jewish method, the blood pressure of the main arteries commences to fall, and so rapid is the fall, almost instantaneous, in fact, that it reaches zero within two-three seconds. As Dr. Hill remarks, "the record shows, without a shadow of a doubt, that the circulation in the brain ceases entirely within three seconds of the commencement of the cut. I feel certain that the duration of consciousness cannot last longer than this period." He then proceeds to show on what additional grounds he bases his opinion that the stoppage of the circulation in the brain is co-incident with the loss of pain sensation.

Poll-Axing.

While Sir Michael Foster and Prof. Starling are perfectly satisfied with poll-axing, their opinion is by no means borne out by many of the witnesses who appeared before the Admiralty Committee. One witness declared that he had seen poll-axed animals "knocked on the ground and get up again scores of times." One wild bullock was struck five or six times before he was brought to the ground. "It was a very distressing sight." Another witness spoke of poll-axing necessitating two or three blows. Mr. John Colam had seen an ox struck "two or three, and even six, times." Other experts referred to the superiority of the Jewish method in the killing of sheep. And as Dr. Hill shows, "when a blow has to be delivered in the case of a constantly moving excited animal, within an area the size of a tea-cup, this area being obscured by the thick hair and curling horns of the beast, and the delivery of the blow an eighth-of-an-inch outside such an area, meaning untold agony to the animal, the hesitation of the witnesses to give this method their approval is explained." Prof. Starling only investigated three cases of poll-axing for the Admiralty—a surprisingly small number in view of the considerable evidence that had been laid before the Committee as to the erratic nature of this method of slaughter. And of these three cases, one proved a failure! The Board of Deputies is certainly justified in making the following very stringent comments on this system of enquiry:—

As it was, the Admiralty Committee was content to have a report showing two successful killings followed by an unsuccessful one, and on such report decided that the poll-axing method was humane and certain, and far preferable to the Jewish method which it was intended to supplant. Note how differently the question of the Jewish method was treated. In that case no less than nine killings were viewed and fully reported on. It would be, moreover, interesting to learn, whether in these three solitary cases of poll-axing which were viewed, the animals were tame or spirited.

Dr. Hill and Mr. Openshaw report that 9 of 26 cases of poll-axing which they witnessed were failures. Mr. Emanuel Barnett, the well-known butcher, who states in his evidence that he spent from 8 hours a day for 10 to 15 years in the slaughter-houses, makes a statutory declaration from which we extract the following striking passages:—

I have seen many thousands of beasts poll-axed, not by beginners or unskilled men, but by skilled professional poll-axers who have spent the whole of their life at

his one job. I can safely affirm that I have seen not hundreds but thousands of cases in which the first stroke has entirely failed to render the animal unconscious, and a second or a third stroke (all the more difficult in the case of an animal in an agony of pain from the first stroke) has become necessary. To compare the pain which these animals suffer with the pain caused by the throat-cutting by a knife as sharp as a razor by a skilled Jewish killer in my opinion is absurd. No amount of training will ensure the success of the first stroke with a poll-axe. The one aim of the skilled slaughterer always has been to kill at the first stroke, but as I have stated he very frequently fails. I give one practical example. Last week I saw a foreign bullock slaughtered by poll-axing at Liverpool. The slaughterer was a skilled man. The first hit failed, so did the second. At the third hit the axe stuck in the bullock's head, and the poor beast dashed all over the place and in its agony tried actually to climb the wall of the abattoir. Ultimately it got into the pound among the live oxen and was slaughtered among them. I remonstrated with the slaughterer, and his excuse was that it was a wild bullock and therefore difficult to kill. The Jews kill thousands of wild bullocks, and it is difficult to think how any humane person would prefer the obvious chance of such brutality to the certainty of the knife.

Hygienic Considerations.

While the humanity of Shechita is thus triumphantly vindicated, the Report of the Board of Deputies also makes it clear that meat killed by the Jewish method possesses better hygienic qualities than meat which has been poll-axed:—

As to the Jewish killed meat having better keeping qualities than poll-axed meat there is no reasonable doubt, and it is notable that the Dutch Government authorities have published an Order (February 6th, 1903) that the Jewish method of killing alone shall be used for meat required for the military hospital and troops. The *Berlin Post*, of 28th August, 1895, contains a communiqué to the effect that after careful experiments it had been found that "stunning impaired the strength of the meat in consequence of incomplete bleeding, and it is, therefore, not adapted to the preparation of preserved food. On the other hand, a method of slaughter similar to that practised by the Jews is much more advantageous, as the bleeding is a complete one, and the strength of the meat consequently is greater without the interests of humanity being thereby injured in any respect." The article proceeds to say that the military authorities were desirous, therefore, that the Jewish method should be adopted generally in the great military preserved meat factories. And this in a country which some few years ago made a violent attempt to abolish the Jewish method.

Conclusions.

The final conclusions at which the two principal authorities consulted by the Board of Deputies have arrived are as follow. Dr. Hill declares "That there is no justification for the proposal to prohibit the Jewish method of slaughter." Mr. Openshaw asserts: "I am absolutely in accord with the statement of Lord Lister: 'To charge the Jews with cruelty in this matter, i.e., the killing of animals, is grossly unjust.'" The Board of Deputies is thus more than justified in pointing out "that to abolish the Jewish method of killing would inflict a serious religious disability upon at least 200,000 Jews in this country. To put any impediment in the way of killing with the knife without the inhumanity of such method being conclusively proved, in favour of a method at once uncertain and inhumane, would be an outrage to the feeling of every observant Jew, which would be permanently felt. It would further deeply offend the considerable number of Mahommedans who reside here, for Mahommedans also use the Jewish method of killing."

Shecheta Board.

A meeting of the Board for the Affairs of Shecheta was held yesterday week at the Vestry Room, Heneage Lane, Bevis Marks. There were present:

Sir Samuel Montagu, President, in the Chair; Messrs. S. Alexander, A. Carlish, H. Emanuel, I. Genese, W. T. Leviansky, J. M. Lissack, S. Myers, S. S. Oppenheim, E. H. Pinto, J. Skitten, and I. Weber. Mr. J. Nathan represented the Butchers' Association. The Revs. the Chief Rabbi and A. Chaikin were present as Ecclesiastical Assessors.

The late Mr. Manuel Castello.

The President said his first duty, a sad one, was to ask the Board to pass a resolution of condolence with the family of their late greatly respected Vice-President and Treasurer, Mr. Manuel Castello. The Board would all recognise that they had suffered a great loss in his death. When he was in health no-one took a greater interest in, or was more regular in attendance at, the Board than Mr. Castello. During the course of his (Sir Samuel's) connection with the Board, which was of about the same duration as that of Mr. Castello—thirty-eight years—he had always been in the most friendly relations with him, and he did not remember a single difference of opinion between them. Mr. Castello had always co-operated with him in endeavouring to promote the welfare of the Board, and took extraordinary interest in its well-being. Sir Samuel moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting records with deep regret the demise of Mr. Manuel Castello, the respected Vice-President and Treasurer of the Board. Throughout the very long period of 38 years, during which the deceased has been one of the representatives of the Sephardic Congregation at this Board, since the year 1886 occupying the important position of Vice-President, it has ever been his aim to cement the good feelings happily existing between the two communities, and his uniform geniality and courtesy caused him to be held in the highest esteem and regard by all with whom he came into contact. The Board are exceedingly grieved to be deprived of the valuable services he so willingly and cheerfully rendered, and desire to tender an assurance of sincere sympathy with the members of his family.

That a copy of the foregoing resolution, signed by the President, be forwarded to Mr. Manuel N. Castello, the eldest grandson of the deceased.

Mr. J. M. Lissack said it afforded him melancholy satisfaction to second the resolution, having been associated with Mr. Castello for many years. He felt certain that the loss sustained by the Board would be shared by the general community.

The Chief Rabbi said that, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Authorities, he associated himself most heartily with the vote, and, at the same time, he wished to add his testimony to the fact that the late Mr. Castello always took the warmest interest in all matters connected with the welfare of Shechita, and was of the most valuable support to them all in their arduous duties and anxious responsibilities.

The resolution was carried in silence.

The New Vice-President and Treasurer.

The President said their next duty was to elect a new Vice-President and Treasurer. It had always been the custom during his connection with the Board, and he believed for many years previously, to endeavour to have a President and Vice-President belonging to the German and the Spanish and Portuguese Congregations. He would suggest that they should follow that precedent. He moved that Mr. Joshua M. Levy should be elected Vice-President. (Hear, hear.) He was quite sure he would fulfil all their desires and ably carry out all the duties pertaining to the office. Mr. Levy was an observant Jew himself, and belonged to the respected Sephardic Congregation, and he had always worked well for the Board.

Mr. J. M. Lissack, in seconding the motion, said he would particularly like to see Mr. Levy associated with the Board because he was an extremely orthodox gentleman, and, therefore, one who it was desirable should be connected with such a body. In Mr. Levy they would have an orthodox Jew, a business man, and a gentleman.

Mr. I. Weber supported the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Half-Yearly Accounts.—Charges for Killing Poultry.

The President moved the adoption of the accounts for the present half-year (an abstract of which appeared in last week's issue). He said they unfortunately showed a deficit of £204, and the estimated deficit for the coming half-year was still well over £200. He had been in business for fifty-seven years, and it would be his duty, before he followed Mr. Castello, or retired from the office of President, to see that the revenues of the Board were on a sound, business-like footing. Therefore, they must replace the deficiency, and he thought there was only one means of doing so. He did not like to suggest that the salaries of the new employés should be reduced. The Board could make a re-arrangement with Liverpool, but this would cause a fierce controversy with them; it would not be a wise course. They could also increase the tax on cattle, but he thought that would be disappointing to the trade, and they did not want to be reproached by their best customers. Therefore, he thought there was no other course open to them but to make the charge for killing poultry the same as that for killing ducks—that was, one penny per head. They had tried the decrease, and had lost about £1,300 during the year. They could not do impossibilities; and he proposed that they should, from the beginning of next month, charge one penny per head for poultry, and ninepence per dozen to the dealers. He had consulted Mr. J. Nathan, of the Butchers' Association, and he had agreed that it would be the best policy. The Board could not go on losing money. If they ever found themselves in a better position they could always reconsider the matter; but at present he saw no alternative but to raise the charge. That, he thought, would put them straight and produce the usual surplus.

Mr. S. Alexander seconded the resolution, and expressed the opinion that, as the charge was so trifling, there should be no difference between the charges to dealers and retail purchasers. If a person could afford to pay for a fowl he could afford to pay a penny for killing.

The President agreed that Mr. Alexander's contention was right in the abstract, but it must be remembered that the dealers had to earn their living.

Mr. J. Nathan pointed out that threepence a dozen meant a great deal to the poor dealers, and that they were fully entitled to the reduction.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

After some discussion upon minor points, the accounts were adopted.

The estimates for the coming half-year were passed.

Shechita in the West End.

Mr. A. Carlish complained of the lack of facilities for the killing of poultry in the West End. A number of people had called upon him urging him to endeavour to induce the Board to take some action in the matter. It was deplorable that similar attention had not been given to the requirements of the poor Jews of the West End as to those of the East End.

The President said that this was quite a proper matter to bring before the Board. It might be that in Soho the facilities were inadequate, but the requirements of the other districts of the West End had been satisfied.

Mr. Carlish explained that his remarks had been confined to the district of Soho and its vicinity.

The Chief Rabbi said that whenever it had been represented to the Board that there was a necessity of facilities with regard to the killing of poultry they had done all they could to satisfy the want. With regard to Soho, it had never been represented to them that any difficulty existed. The residents of Soho could reach the market in the city so easily, and get their poultry so cheaply that, as far as the Board understood, they had preferred this system. But if it was shown that there was greater need of such facilities they would be forthcoming. The Board had recently done much to facilitate the question of *Shaaloth* in the East End, and had appointed certain learned gentlemen (Rabbis Melnik and Schneiderman) to act as poultry Shochet and to *pasken Shaaloth*, and if the necessity existed they could make similar arrangements in the West End without the Board incurring any great expense. All that was necessary was that a deputation should attend at the Beth Din, who would then do their best to forward the matter.

The Board and its Officials.

Arising out of a motion by Mr. S. Alexander to make a grant of £50 from the Board's funds to the widow of an Assistant Poultry Shochet, some discussion ensued as to provision for the families of deceased officials of the Board.

The President moved, as an amendment, that only £25 should be voted, this sum being the maximum grant in such cases.

Mr. J. M. Lissack seconded the amendment, which was adopted as a substantive resolution.

The Attack on Shechita.

The President announced that the Board of Deputies had issued an exceedingly able and forcible report with regard to Shechita. He thought it was a complete answer to the strictures that were recently made upon the Jewish method of killing. That report would be submitted to a meeting of the Board of Deputies on the following Sunday.

A few copies of the report were handed round the table.

The Chief Rabbi suggested that the Solicitor and Secretary of the Board of Deputies should be asked to draw up a summary of the report, and send copies to the general press.

Miscellaneous.

The President proposed that a meeting should be held next November to discuss the position of the Board with the view to endeavouring to resume the division of the surplus.

The question of leasing a new poultry-killing yard in Fashion Street, in place of one or more of the existing yards, was referred to the Executive Committee, on the motion of the President.

The Lay of the Lost Zionist.

A JEREMIAD.

1.

O, that precious land Uganda!
Can no Zionist induce
Some good fairy to expand her,
So that Bâle may find excuse
For a State where Jews may wander,
Stewing slowly in their juice?

2.

Those *meraglim** of Uganda—
Three commissioners broken loose—
Did they ever understand her?
Why so truthfully obtuse?
Why report that horrid slander
That for us she was no use?

3.

If Bâle congressmen will pander
To a game of fast and loose,
First for Zion, then Uganda,
Careless what those lands produce
Careless of all wise men's candour,
Don't they court the world's abuse?

4.

Zionist! Are you a gander?
And your wife, is she a goose?
Better stay your propaganda,
For you know it is no use.
Call a "quack" for lost Uganda,
O, you gander! O, you goose!

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Jerry Myer.

Mr. A. D. Woolf, son of Mr. and the late Mrs. M. Woolf, Leyton, has passed the second professional examination of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

Jottings from South Africa.

[FROM CORRESPONDENTS.]

JOHANNESBURG.

Our people in this town are so constantly being told of their misdeeds, they are so often reminded of their evil-doings, by those who do not know them, that they have almost come to acquiesce in the charges themselves. And yet much good unobtrusive work is being done, and many a silent effort is being made to raise our people physically, mentally and morally. I am led to these reflections by several facts. First, there are the Monday evening lectures on Jewish Literature, given in the Jewish school by the Rev. Dr. Landau. When, even on a Whit Monday, as was the case, a fairly large number of people could tear themselves away from recreations in order that they should not miss the usual lecture, there cannot be so much "rotten in the state of Denmark" as is usually supposed. Then, on the Wednesday following, the same hall was uncomfortably crowded by large numbers who had come to listen to a lecture on the History of the Jews in England, delivered by Dr. Hertz, under the auspices of the Jewish Guild. This was the first of a series on that subject to be given by Dr. Hertz. Mr. S. Raphael, the President of the Society, was in the Chair. The lecturer dealt with his subject in a most interesting manner, graphically detailing the occupations and customs, the sufferings and martyrdoms, of our ancestors. He pointed out that they were not the usurers they were commonly believed to be, but that England was regarded as a seat of learning by the Jews of that time, as witness the visit of Ibn Ezra and the discoveries of modern men of research, such as Mr. Joseph Jacobs, who identified Berachye the Piutist with Benedict le Puncteur, referred to in the Monkish Chronicles. The famous Yom Tov of York (and one of its martyrs) had written that beautiful poem in the Liturgy for the Day of Atonement, 'סלחה, recently translated into English by Mr. Zangwill. He read the translation and characterised it as the most artistic thing yet done by this author. He concluded with the Expulsion, and said that in the introduction to the next lecture he would deal with the crypto-Jews in England after that event.

The Fordsburg Jewish Ladies' Society is one of those which do good work in a quiet way, visiting and relieving the poor. Unfortunately, the Hon. Secretary, Miss Ida Metz, has had to make a special public appeal for funds owing to the great amount of distress existing in that district. It is to be hoped that this appeal will meet with a prompt response.

Recently the Johannesburg Zionist Society held its adjourned meeting from the previous week. It was found that Mr. L. L. Goldsmid had been elected rather irregularly as President, as at the time of nomination he had not yet become a member. Mr. Harry Graumann was now elected President, and Mr. Goldsmid, Vice-President. A Committee was also elected. The new President gave a subscription of twenty guineas to the funds of the society. Mr. Graumann, who is a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Freeman Cohen, is one of our rising men aspiring to public honours. He is already on the Municipal Council.

While on Zionist matters, I may mention that efforts are being made to interest the rising generation in the movement. In Jeppestown a Girls' Zionist Association, of which Miss J. Rabinson is the moving spirit, has been in existence for some time, and now a Boys' Society, "The Flowers of Zion," has been formed, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. M. Diamond, a visiting Hebrew Master to the Jewish Government School. Last Sunday Mr. A. M. Abrahams attended the meeting held in the school, and gave an address on Zionism and the objects of the Society. Under his guidance they elected their Officers and a Committee.

On Sunday, June 25th, a public meeting of Zionists was held in the Masonic Hall. It was organised by the Johannesburg National Fund Club in conjunction with other Zionist societies as a Shekel Day demonstration. The large hall was densely packed by an enthusiastic crowd. Mr. Sam Goldreich, President of the Federation of South African Zionists, occupied the Chair. He was supported by the Revs. Dr. Hertz, Dr. Landau, M. I. Cohen, of Buluwayo, and J. M. East, of Jeppestown, Dr. Horwitch, Advocate Manfred Nathan, Messrs. Harry Graumann, B. Chaimovitch, J. Goldreich, B. Danziger, A. M. Abrahams, Kark, Robinson and Max Solomon. Powerful speeches were delivered by Drs. Hertz and Landau. The other speakers included the Rev. M. I. Cohen, and Messrs. H. Graumann, Walker, A. M. Abrahams, the Rev. J. M. East, Messrs. B. Danziger, L. L. Goldsmid and the Chairman. The meeting was characterised by the utmost enthusiasm.

An interesting social function, which has just taken place, was the marriage of Miss Bertha Danziger to Mr. Fred B. Andrews, of Cape Town. The bride is the second daughter of Mr. B. Danziger, President of the Johannesburg Hebrew Congregation and a popular figure in this town. The service was choral, and the synagogue was tastefully decorated with garlands of green branches. After the service, Mr. and Mrs. Danziger held a reception at the "Wanderers." The presents were numerous and handsome; among them was a handsome silver tea and coffee service, presented by the Executive of the synagogue, and two handsome pictures from the teaching staff of the Jewish Government School. The bridegroom, Mr. Andrews, is a notary in Cape Town, so that the law naturally gravitates towards Mr. Danziger's family, another son-in-law being the well-known notary of this town, Mr. B. Alexander, who is also the President of the Jeppestown Synagogue. As showing the growth of the Jewish population in the outer parts of this town, I may mention that £500 has just been allocated for the enlargement of the Jeppestown Synagogue whilst a new one is being built in New Doornfontein.

Another interesting function, not strictly Jewish, but worthy of mention on account of the large number of our coreligionists who took an interest in it, was an Advertisement Ball in aid of the funds of the Nurses' Institution. This was a novel affair; nearly all the dancers wore fancy costumes advertising the best-known firms in town. Jewish ladies were on the Organising Committee, and the chief prize-winners were Jewesses. In this connection I am pleased to record that the Jewish ladies of this town show the catholicity of their sympathies by being ever ready to help in every good cause. They work in the greatest harmony with their non-Jewish neighbours, and so help to foster a feeling of good-fellowship, which is of great value as a shield against anti-Semitism, which up to the present is happily an unknown quantity here. A.M.A.

Mr. S. W. Lorie, of the firm of Lorie and Hill, auditors and accountants, Corporation Buildings, has been appointed Justice of the Peace for the Witwatersrand District.

BLOEMFONTEIN.

A meeting of the Ladies' Zionist Association, "Sisters of Herzl," was held on the 25th June. The work of the Association was outlined by the Rev. Z. Lawrence. The balance-sheet, showing that £10 has been contributed to the National Fund to inscribe the name of Madame Herzl in the Golden Book, and that £17 was in hand, was adopted. Mr. J. Turbowitz delivered a lecture on Zionism. The following were elected officers:—Mrs. J. Friedman, Chairlady; Mrs. G. Orkin, Vice-Chair lady and Treasurer; Miss Goldberg, Hon. Secretary. A Committee of ten was also elected.

CAPE TOWN.

A meeting of the Jewish Sick Relief Society was held on June 18th, Mr. L. Rubin in the Chair. The balance-sheet was adopted. The following were elected officers:—Messrs. L. Rubin, Chairman; M. Pafert, Vice-Chairman; S. Cristol, Treasurer; and a Committee of ten.

Palestine Exploration Fund.

The annual meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund was held on Friday at the Royal Institution. Among those present were Mr. Marcus N. Adler and Mr. David Sassoon.

The Rev. Dr. GEO. ADAM SMITH, who moved the adoption of the report, referred to the work of Mr. Macalister at Gezer, who had opened up the tombs of a cave-dwelling race which was not acquainted with metal. He had discovered remains of one of the Canaanite tribes, and a high place with the bones of newly-born infants sacrificed to an unknown deity. The researches gave a good idea of the size of large Palestinian cities, and it was important that funds should be forthcoming to hasten the work and avoid the depredations of tourists and natives. The discoveries which had been made enabled them to appreciate the clear vision of the prophets of Israel, who had denounced the alien worship which these excavations proved to have surrounded Israel. They could understand why Ezra and Nehemia raised their voices against heathenism, and the valour of the Maccabees who fought against the last wave of idolatry, and brought Israel through unweakened and with its laws still intact.

The Rev. Dr. R. F. HORTON, who seconded the adoption of the report, suggested the holding of a Palestinian exhibition in aid of the Fund.

Slides were shown of the excavations at Gezer, the most interesting being those depicting the remains of the House of Simon the Maccabbee, monoliths of High Place, jars containing the remains of infants, a bath-house attached to Simon's palace, the inner gateway to the palace, a portion of the town-wall, and a contract tablet in the Assyrian language, dating back to the time of Manasseh, and signed by a Jew.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, who presided, said that it was a good thing these remains had lain buried until an age when they could be appreciated and understood. The danger was that want of funds would delay the excavation until it was too late. He expressed his willingness to support the idea of an exhibition.

MR. DAVID DAVIS has tendered his resignation of the office of President of the Notting Hill Synagogue and Religion Classes.

MR. J. H. LEVY has retired from the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club, which he founded in March, 1888, and in the management of which he has, ever since, taken the leading part.

SPECIAL SERVICES AT THE GREAT SYNAGOGUE.—The Sabbath Afternoon Services under the auspices of the Chazonim Choral Association continue to attract large congregations. Last Sabbath the Great Synagogue was crowded to overflowing, and hundreds were turned away. There was no sermon. The Rev. Abraham Coleman ably conducted the service. At the close, many congregants expressed their delight at the fine rendering of the choral portions. To-morrow the final service of the series will be held, when the Rev. C. Z. Maccoby will deliver the address, and the Rev. Israel Freeman will conduct the service.

A CRICKET MATCH played at Walthamstow on Sunday between the Hutchison House and Stepney Lads' Clubs resulted in a win for the first-named Club.

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REFERENCES.

The CHIEF RABBI, 6, Craven Hill, W.
The HAHAM, 193, Maida Vale.
Rev. MORRIS JOSEPH, 11, Gloucester Terrace, W.

D. L. ALEXANDER, Esq., K.C., 20, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
ARTHUR COHEN, Esq., K.C., 5, Paper Buildings, Temple.
HENRY A. FRANKLIN, Esq., 49, Ladbroke Grove, W.
Dr. M. FRIEDLÄNDER, Queen Square House, Guilford Street.
ISRAEL GOLLANCZ, Esq., Christ's College, Cambridge.
Dr. A. LÖWY, 54, Springfield Road, N.W.
Sir SAMUEL MONTAGU, Bart., 12, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
CLAUDE G. MONTEFIORE, Esq., 12, Portman Square, W.
LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., Ascott, Wing, Leighton Buzzard.
ARTHUR D. SASSOON, Esq., Albert Gate, S.W.

Prospectus on Application.

Next Term begins on Thursday, September 21st.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR JEWISH GIRLS.

Sir,—We—the Girls' Industrial School Sub-Committee of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women—appeal to the community for the necessary funds to carry our work to a successful issue.

We do not ask for much: some £300 for the purchase of furniture, appliances, school books, etc. (and gifts in kind would be equally acceptable provided they fulfil the Home Office regulations); and about £500 a year in subscriptions, which is the amount estimated as the cost of maintaining the School over and above the Government grants.

We cannot believe that a work so important and far-reaching as ours will be allowed to fail through lack of the few hundred pounds for which we plead. In this vast city there must surely be a thousand members of our community ready to give at least ten shillings a year to secure the welfare of children, now in danger of mental and moral ruin, often through no real fault of their own. We firmly believe that our School will prove of double economic value: not only will it mould to good ends human material which would otherwise run to waste, but it will limit its own supply by bringing into play one of the finest characteristics of our race—the love of parents for their offspring. When fathers and mothers realise that we have the power to deprive them of their children if they do not do their duty by them, they will themselves take steps to place these children beyond the reach of contamination and impurity. The mere rumour that we are moving in this direction has already resulted in reforms among several families.

In the case of the Industrial School for Jewish Boys at Hayes, it has been found that the fear lest parents should be tempted to shirk their responsibilities has not been realised; on the contrary, the existence of the school has acted as a stimulus towards better and more effective parental control.

Mr. and Mrs. Montefiore have given the use of a suitable house, with a pleasant garden, rent free, on Stamford Hill; and the premises have been inspected and approved by H.M.'s Chief Inspector of Industrial Schools. They have also given £500 towards the necessary additions and alterations required to turn this house into a proper Industrial School for 34 girls. Lord and Lady Rothschild have given £200 towards the total capital expenditure (estimated at about £1,000), and have promised to guarantee part of the first year's expenses, so as to enable us to get together the staff, etc., without delay. We are very anxious to start our School free from all financial anxieties in October or November, when the building will, we hope, be ready to receive its first batch of inmates.

Though our Committee is a sub-committee of the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women, it is separate as regards finance. We must provide our own resources. Subscriptions, on the regular receipt of which we can depend, are what we most earnestly need. No matter though the subscription be small, it will be most gratefully appreciated. It is obvious that, while there are comparatively few people who can afford to give twenty or ten guineas a year, there must be hundreds who could offer us twenty or ten shillings a year; and the total of their amounts might easily exceed that of the larger subscriptions.

Please listen to our appeal. An Industrial School is not a Reformatory; actual criminals are not admitted into it. But it is the only refuge for poor children living in debased and immoral surroundings, or convicted by Magistrates of minor offences. Children committed to such a school are safe from all contamination till they have reached the age of sixteen, and then, though placed out in suitable situations to earn their living, remain under the legal control of the Home Office for two years longer.

We first tried to graft a Jewish wing on an already existing Christian Institution, instead of founding a new school of our own. But this attempt failed. Only one institution has admitted our Jewish girls at all, and here they had (through no fault of the Managers or the Lady Superintendent) to live and be trained under conditions which precluded the possibility of satisfactory results. This Institution has been used, up to the present time, for the lack of anything better; so we are speaking from actual experience. Jewish girls require a Jewish environment, and a constant Jewish home influence. That they are poor and degraded does not make this requirement less, but greater. And surely they have a right to expect that the community will listen to their mute appeal.

The first Managers appointed by the Jewish Association for the Protection of Girls and Women (with power to add to their number), are:—Mrs. C. G. Montefiore, President; Countess Dowager of Desart, Vice-President; Mrs. L. Pyke, Hon. Secretary; Miss Halford, Mrs. D. Q. Henriques, Miss Löwy, Mrs. E. Montefiore Micholls, E. Montefiore Micholls, Esq. (Manager of the Industrial School for Boys, at Hayes), C. G. Montefiore, Esq., Arthur R. Moro, Esq. (Manager of the Industrial School for Boys, at Hayes), P. Ornstien, Esq. (Manager of the Industrial School for Boys, at Hayes), Mrs. S. Singer.

The following have also consented to serve:—Mrs. Benjamin, Mrs. Herbert Cohen, Mrs. Newgass, Lady Samuel, and Mrs. Stettauer.

The Countess Dowager of Desart (Hon. Treasurer *pro tem.*), will gratefully receive, and warmly and promptly acknowledge all subscriptions and donations forwarded to her at 2, Upper Berkeley Street, W.

Yours obediently,
F. G. Montefiore,
President.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

Sir,—Commenting in your last week's issue on Mr. Balfour's recent utterance in the House of Commons, you have, as it appears to me, fallen into a misunderstanding which is, perhaps, not altogether unnatural. As this is a question of the utmost importance to our community will you permit me to make a few remarks as to the real tendency of that much-criticised speech? In his attempt to justify his Aliens Bill, Mr. Balfour said:—

> A state of things could be easily imagined in which it would not be to the advantage of this country that there should be an immense body of persons who however patriotic, able, and industrious . . . . by their own action, remained a people apart, and . . . . only intermarried among themselves.

Now it is quite true that this passage, isolated from its context, does lend itself to misinterpretation, and a superficial reading of the whole speech has left on many minds the impression that the Prime Minister considers the mere existence of "a people apart," an evil in itself. But if we read on it is quite obvious to the unbiassed mind that in Mr. Balfour's opinion the real menace to this country's civilisation lies not in the existence of such a community, but in the animosity which such a community invariably excites, human nature being what it is. We may regret the imperfections of our nature, but we cannot safely close our eyes to them.

Viewed in this light, Mr. Balfour's much-condemned remarks are nothing more than a philosophic statement of what, after all, is a commonplace truth of Jewish history from the sojourn in Egypt to the horrors of modern Russia. However much, therefore, we may disapprove of the Aliens Bill, I think I have made it quite clear that there is absolutely no ground for the charge against Mr. Balfour of racial or religious intolerance.

Nevertheless, the note of warning sounded in that speech ought not to be lost on our people. A cultured statesman and philosopher tells us in plain terms that the growth of a large Jewish community in this country will inevitably be attended by anti-Semitism so virulent as to menace British civilisation. To avoid this state of things Mr. Balfour, on his side, is doing what, in perfect good faith, he believes to be necessary for his country's welfare. He has moreover offered us his advice and, what is more important, the means of carrying that advice into effect; he has offered us a territory. What are we going to do on our side?

Some nine years ago a cultured Jewish writer and philosopher, deeply impressed by the scientific and historical principle I have been considering, created a political organisation which aimed at procuring for the Jews a country where they might exist on a broad national basis. Dr. Herzl's outlook on the Jewish question was, therefore, practically identical with the outlook of the English Prime Minister. His motive for action was the same and his remedy was the same. In these circumstances our duty is perfectly plain. If we really value our national existence; if we wish to shun intermarriage on one hand and perpetual anti-Semitism on the other, our only alternative is to enrol ourselves under the Zionist flag, under the direction of men like Zangwill and Greenberg, who have adopted and further developed the ideas of their lamented leader, and whose attitude in our national movement is that of practical statesmen and rational men.

Yours obediently,
Sunderland. Maurice Jacobs.

Sir,—May I ask the favour of your inserting in your next issue the enclosed copy of letter addressed to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, as the question to which it relates is one of public importance.

Yours obediently,
233, Upper Brook Street, Manchester. Eli Elkan Cohen.

233, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.
18th July, 1905.

The Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P.

Sir,—In this week's issue of the *Jewish Chronicle* an article appears entitled "Mr. Balfour and the Jewish Community," anent the "Aliens Bill." During a discussion on Sir Charles Dilke's amendment, your suggestion "that the growth of an immense Jewish community, however patriotic, able, and industrious they might be, and however much they threw themselves into the national life, would not be an advantage to the civilisation of this country, because Jews not merely held a religion differing from the vast majority of their fellow-countrymen, but only intermarried among themselves, and remained a people apart," coming, as it does, from one holding the eminent position of Prime Minister of these realms, reluctantly impels me, as a member of the Jewish persuasion, to enter a word of protest against such a narrow-minded declaration.

It is hardly necessary to remind you that the vast majority of mixed marriages are a source of great unhappiness and misery to those who unfortunately engage in them, even so far as Christian communions are concerned, evidence of which is abundantly afforded from time to time in the case of Catholics and Protestants. I simply mention this to emphasise the manifest disaster that would follow if intermarriage became common between Christians and Jews. With regard to a person's religion, I fail to see that it is detrimental to the interests of the State whatever a man's religious belief may be, so long as he is a loyal subject, and obeys the laws of the land in which he lives. You also appear to make a great point of Jews, as a people, holding themselves "apart." Admitting that they do, providing they are law-abiding (which, I doubt not, you will agree they are) pay their rent, rates, and taxes, and otherwise conform to the nation's requirements, surely their isolation, if it exists, should not, I think, make the slightest difference to the rest of the community amongst whom they dwell. In Turkey, there is a large European colony, but I venture to think you would not encourage matrimonial alliances between Europeans and Turks. Take, again, Japan; any man is welcome to reside there and live in peace with his neighbours, irrespective of his religion or nationality, the only condition being adherence to the laws of the land. The same remark also applies to other non-Christian countries, e.g., China and Egypt, which contain a considerable number of European residents, yet marriages between British subjects and the subjects of these countries very rarely occur, and rightly so, too. Why, then, should Jews be specially singled out as a target to be shot at?

In Russia, as you must know, the whole of the trouble there has been caused through the Russian Government trying to force the Jewish people to marry their fellow-Russian subjects of the Orthodox Church. If Jews would only fall in with this attempt at proselytism, persecution would cease. To carry out the ideas which you appear to hold on the subject of marriage between Christians and Jews, would, I submit, be incompatible with Christian teaching so far as the restoration of the Jewish nation to the Gentile world is concerned.

I should like to be permitted, before closing, to quote from a recent speech made by Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the new American Minister, at a dinner at which Lord Lansdowne was present, as showing that a cosmopolitan nation is not a disadvantage if "patriotism," "ability," and "industry" be the predominant features of its inhabitants. Mr. Reid, in the course of his speech above referred to, spoke as follows:—

"Lord Lansdowne well knows that New York, besides its English and Scotch contingent, is also the largest Irish city in the world, between two and three times as big as Dublin. It is not a bad Italian city either, having an Italian population about two-thirds that of Rome; not a bad Russian city, having a Russian population about one-third that of St. Petersburg; not even a bad Greek city, and certainly not a bad Dutch city, since from our old Dutch stock it has reared a great Dutch-American President."

As the subject under review concerns a wide area of my coreligionists, I am sending a copy of this letter to the *Jewish Chronicle* and the *Times* newspapers.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
Eli Elkan Cohen.

HELP FOR THE RUSSIAN SELF-DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Sir,—In times of intolerance a sympathetic response from even extraneous sources comes like a soothing balm upon a painful wound. And when it assumes practical shape it is all the more praiseworthy. But do you not think that such a step as that which is being taken in collecting money for supplying arms to our oppressed brothers in Russia for self-

defence against the common rabble is not only good intention misplaced, but baneful? We have already seen how 200 Jews have been arrested for being in possession of bombs—mayhap made, or procured, for this very purpose, and, perhaps, with such assistance. One would hardly think it was directed against the Government, as it is very unlikely that the defenceless Jews there would become so foolhardy, unless they formed a part of the national uprising, in which case we should all the more stand aloof from rendering such assistance.

Granted that it be for personal defence from the plundering rabble, will the money procure them arms? Will they be permitted to purchase them? Will they be allowed to remain in possession of them? Would it not be better if such moneys were sent to the weak in body, that they might fortify themselves, so that, with healthful vigour, they might be in possession of sufficient strength to enable them to leave that misruled country, and to shake themselves free from a misguided people? The well-to-do do not stand in need of outside assistance; the poor need have no fear of being robbed.

The cry of "A Warwick!" should rather be for a retreat than for an attack which can only culminate in a manacled march to Siberia!

Yours obediently,
GOODMAN E. HARFIELD.

SIR,—I read with pleasure in your July 7th issue the announcement of the above-mentioned with no less a person than the Countess of Warwick as its President—a project which is undoubtedly a most noble one. But I would like to know whether any of your readers could give an estimate of the amount required for the saving of any number of Jews? Charity is one of the most important of duties. Charity, we are taught, saves from death; but how subscriptions of even unlimited sums could save from "pogroms" in tyrannic Russia I fail to see. I hope some reader will enlighten me on this question.

Yours obediently,
2, Bedford Street, Bury New Road, Manchester. A. KRASINSKY.

APPRENTICING

SIR,—In reply to the letter of Mr. Frank Morley, Hon. Secretary, Industrial Committee, I desire to state that apparently a misunderstanding has arisen respecting the contention *re* boy labour in your issue of June 30th. That there are an extraordinary proportion of boys to men at the wood-carving trade in the East End, is beyond doubt; our Society has the record of 38 shops in the district under discussion, employing 110 men and 62 boys; while the custom of the trade is, as Mr. Morley probably knows, that "there shall be no more than one apprentice, or improver, to every four men in each shop."

Mr. Morley admits that the Jewish Board of Guardians are responsible for 24 apprentices at the trade in the East End, out of the total of 62 of whom we have the record, and it seems to us, therefore, in the circumstances it would be wise if the Jewish Board of Guardians, in the interests of the boys and the trade, to say nothing about members of our Union who are trying to reform the conditions of employment, to refrain, for a time at least, from apprenticing any more boys to wood-carving in the East End.

Respecting Mr. Morley's other point, that the majority of boys apprenticed to the trade turn out successful workmen, we are prepared to prove that Mr. Morley's majority are to-day earning no more than labourers' wages, ranging from 3½d. to 5d. per hour. The logic of these facts, I submit, is that the workmen in question, after serving their term of apprenticeship, are either incompetent, or working under sweating conditions that are a disgrace to their employers.

The Union, of course, will be glad to avail themselves of Mr. Morley's offer to meet the Jewish Board of Guardians, and will, as soon as arrangements are made with the Board, appoint a deputation for that purpose.

Yours obediently,
JAMES O'GRADY,
Organising Secretary National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association.

THE FUTURE OF ZIONISM.

SIR,—Instead of the send-off meeting usually held prior to the departure of Congress Delegates which the Federation somewhat surprisingly inform us they are unable to arrange, we have, under "Political" auspices, been treated to one of Mr. Zangwill's brilliant pyrotechnic displays, carefully laid in train for illumination by the Hon. Secretary of the English Zionist Federation, the catherine-wheels and luminous rockets impelling, mayhap, an ejaculatory "Oh!" of admiration, but leaving his hearers in a darkness all the more intensified.

The only conclusion to be drawn from the perorations of these gentlemen is that they have been sadly disappointed at the Report of their "very own" Commission, upon whose inferences they cast doubt, and whose methods of survey are held up to derision and scorn, and that should "the Congress, by an overwhelming vote, declare itself in favour of asking for some other territory in East Africa," then Messrs. Greenberg and Zangwill can be relied upon to do some of the asking and add another proof to their claim to be labelled Ugandists, whilst those who desire to maintain the principle of the Basle programme must perforce be linked with the adjective Palestinian.

But whilst we are Palestinian we have never relinquished our right to be political Zionists, the principal aim of whose diplomacy, however, must be, in the words of Dr. Herzl at the Fourth Congress, to convince the European Powers that the Jew in Palestine would be a post of civilisation at the service of mankind, and that given political rights in the land of our fathers, the greatest gainer of all would be the Turkish Empire. The road to Jerusalem lies through Constantinople, and not via the Ngishu Plateau. Mr. Zangwill tells us that "only by creating a centre in Uganda,"—which would be able to wield as much influence on European policy as the Congo State or Woodbine Colony—"can Political Zionism succeed." We wish to create a centre where Political Zionism *must* succeed by striving to obtain possession of those diplomatic weapons by which this can be achieved, and which can be obtained in Europe, and in Europe alone.

Mr. Greenberg, however, is evidently discouraged at the slow progress of the Jewish Colonial Trust, forgetful that the first aim of any banking institution must be to establish confidence by the integrity and rigidly defined methods of its business.

Though necessarily slow by reason of our confined sphere of operations, if we are but sure and patient, the crucial moment will most certainly arrive when, with our small capital as an earnest, we shall be able to enlist on our side whatever financial power may be necessary, but we must see to it that an undeviating policy should be pursued so that we may merit the confidence we desire should be placed in us.

What fears colonisation in Palestine would seem to have conjured up! But without the aid or interference of Zionists, the "J. C. A.," "Geulah," and smaller societies and individuals are steadily enlarging their possessions, knowing full well that the spectre of baksheesh which is constantly being invoked, has only to be grappled with to be overcome, and that, difficulties notwithstanding, land tenure in Palestine is as securely upheld by Turkish law as by the jurisprudence of any other country. Zionism, however, aims much higher than the acquisition only of a few thousand dunums, and there are higher points of vantage and levers of importance to be acquired besides land possession, otherwise there would be no justification even for the existence of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, which, in Palestine, is quietly carrying on work of the greatest propaganda value.

Ready to hand, too, lies the dormant force, up to now almost entirely disregarded, of the Jews throughout the Turkish Empire, whose sympathies could be aroused and powerful influence acquired to the greatest possible assistance of our aims and cause.

It was Mr. Greenberg in reviewing the position of English Jewry some four years ago who informed us that no Parliamentary measure prejudicial to Jews could possibly stand a chance of becoming English law, whilst he was at some pains to show that the hostility displayed to Jews in England came from the ranks of Protectionists, from the hands of whose arch-leader we are now asked to accept our life's boon. Partial quotations are frequently misleading, for in that notorious Limehouse speech—Mr. Zangwill's anchor of hope—Mr. Chamberlain also said: "How is their (the aliens') salvation to be accomplished without the ruin of our own people at home?" "I have always been, and am now, in favour of giving to the Executive Government the strongest powers of control over this immigration."

The facts are simple. Those who were responsible for the depression caused by the great drain upon our resources through the Boer War have, in true anti-Semitic spirit, put forward the immigration scapegoat, and have thrown us the sop of East Africa in order to strengthen their position than which nothing can surely be clearer than the words and spirit of the Prime Minister's speech of last week.

Zionist energies, Mr. Greenberg has told us, cannot be used for active colonisation in Uganda, but Political Zionism must not be permitted to become a Parliamentary party shuttlecock. It is certainly useful, however, to learn that the Uganda snake has been scotched only, not killed by the damning report, and that some force will yet be necessary on the part of Congress finally to despatch him.

The Seventh Congress, we trust, will not belie our expectations, and can safely be depended upon to remove this hydra from our midst for ever.

Yours obediently,
MURRAY ROSENBERG,
Hon. Secretary, Palestinian Zionist Association,
Delegate to the Seventh Congress.

SIR,—At this present juncture in the Zionist movement it is necessary for all Zionists to consider the attitude they take up with regard to our future policy. Messrs. Zangwill and Greenberg would have us believe that work in Palestine before a Charter for self-government is obtained would be fatal to our cause. The question naturally arises: Was the late Dr. Herzl against present work in Palestine, and does our organisation preclude that course being taken? I regret that I have not all the records to hand at this moment, but I find that the facts prove that the Zionist movement undertook, or otherwise actively assisted, Palestinian schemes so long as these undertakings served to strengthen our interests in the land, and did not interfere with our diplomatic action.

In 1897, Dr. Herzl and the Vienna Actions Committee actively co-operated in the establishment of the Ahavath Zion of Tarnow, a purely colonising venture. In 1898, the Actions Committee issued an appeal to merchants to open factories in Palestine, and were prepared to subsidise them. In 1899, the Actions Committee subventioned the colony at Jericho, and a special appeal for this object was made by the English Zionist Federation. In the same year, an attempt was made to acquire the Modin lands. In 1900, the Fourth Congress voted a subvention to the Jaffa Agricultural School. In 1901, the Fifth Congress voted a subvention to the National Library in Jerusalem, which appears to have been overlooked by Mr. Zangwill in his quest for a national Jewish building. In 1902, the Anglo-Palestine Bank was established specifically for work in Palestine. In 1903, at the last Congress, the National Library was again subventioned, and the individual Zionist Societies were pledged to support it. Moreover the object of the National Fund was decided in such form as to allow its use for practical purposes at once.

I may mention, further, that the constitution of the English Zionist Federation—and I submit it had the official sanction of Dr. Herzl—allows a society to become affiliated to the movement, if it only has for its objects "the supporting of existing colonies and the founding of new colonies by placing as many Jews as possible living in Palestine as settlers on the land, and encouraging, guiding, and assisting new settlers anxious to establish colonies, or any handicrafts, industries, or arts in Palestine." All this, I think, is sufficient to prove that Dr. Herzl and the movement under his leadership did not regard present work in Palestine as fatal to the cause, and to say that it would be so is pure fiction.

We wish to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine. Let us look calmly and in a practical manner at the situation which faces us there. We number only twelve per cent. of the population and control but two per cent. of the property. The land abounds with Christian colonies. There are Russian monasteries, German banks, railways, and industries in foreign hands. Every year the position becomes more acute. "Another generation and Palestine will be populated by Uitlanders." When we get the Charter by the means Mr. Zangwill would have us adopt it will be to find ourselves strangers in our own land.

If we truly mean to carry out the Basle programme, we must endeavour by every means in our power "to develop systematically the actual positions won in Palestine so as to create the material basis and the moral agencies for our future political action." Side by side with the diplomatic work of our leaders to obtain the Charter, must proceed the work in Palestine. The nationalising of "the Palestinians of the Mosaic persuasion"; the settling of the townspeople on the land; the buying and acquiring of land and property; the obtaining of concessions for settlements, for the establishment of industries and handicrafts, etc.; the erection and support of educational and other institutions, and the manifold activities which would serve to increase our interests and influences in the land—all these are not petty undertakings. They are absolutely necessary if we wish to see Palestine once again a Jewish land. It will demand more than beautiful sentences. It will impose material labour and financial sacrifices upon the adherents of the movement, for which I venture to believe they will be found prepared, knowing, as they will, that each definite piece of work contributes to the rebuilding of our State. And in this work, our organisation would obtain the support of the innumerable Colonisation Societies, whose efforts and funds shall be concentrated on certain definite action. The monies of the Jewish Colonial Trust would remain intact as heretofore until we obtained legal guarantees, but the funds of the Colonisation Societies, the "Geulah," "Bezalel," the National Fund, and others, have been specially created for these objects, and can, therefore, be legally used.

Nor do I see why Messrs. Zangwill and Greenberg should oppose the proposed alterations in the Statutes of the Trust unless it be for purely territorialist reasons. The alterations would not allow any territorial scheme other than that in the prescribed region to be carried out in the name of Zionism. The proposed alterations were practically decided upon at the Third Congress, and the prescribed region—Palestine, Syria, any other part of Asiatic Turkey, Sinai, and Cyprus—is quite large enough for any expansion we may need for very many years.

I am firmly convinced that Zionism, as a real live movement, must stand or fall by the question of present work in Palestine, and if we are

to be debarred from this work, and turn our eyes, or, better, our energies and our funds to other territories, then we might as well say good-bye to our aspirations and ideals which, short of miracles, will never be realised, for with great foreign influences daily increasing in Palestine, the ground is being cut away from our feet, and, as Zangwill truly said four years ago, "Soon Palestine, which has been 'to-let' for so many centuries, will have the board taken down, and the opportunity of regenerating at one and the same process the ancient land and the ancient people will be lost for ever."

Yours obediently,

S. C.

MANCHESTER SHECHITA BOARD AND ITS CRITICS.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "One who was present," in taking up the cudgels on behalf of Mr. Henriques, makes sweeping accusations against past and present officers of the Board of Shechita, charging them with "squandering hundreds of pounds." This would be a severe indictment, indeed, if substantiated by a single fact; but to accuse at random from under cover of a pseudonym is surely anything but chivalrous. Your correspondent's conception and definition of the Board's object and obligations are altogether erroneous, for the latter is neither a charity nor a business institution; it is purely and solely a religious institution, and, as such, its paramount duty is that of providing and maintaining Shochetim, Shomerim, Supervisors, abattoir offices, poultry-yards, etc.

Next in order the Board has to meet its legally contracted, yet unlimited, liabilities of providing free burials for the poor, which suffer no delay, and which unfortunately increase annually. The advance again made to the hitherto underpaid Board's employés who are overburdened with large families can hardly be termed "squandering." The plain fact that every item of expenditure must be first voted by the full Board which is composed of representatives of the entire community, is in itself the best refutation of your correspondent's unfounded charge of extravagance.

During the six trying years of my presidency of the Board, I avoided being dragged into the vortex of press controversy, but your correspondent's letter amounts to a personal attack, and in order, therefore, to vindicate the honour of the Board for the management of which I have been responsible, let me state that in taking office in 1898 I found the Board immersed in liabilities which it could not possibly meet owing to the then opposition troubles. The debt to the Board of Guardians had also been accumulated and left as a legacy by my predecessors. Since then, however, not only did the Board maintain regularly the payment of its annual subscription of £200, but succeeded in reducing the old debt to £125, which will be wiped off as soon as the Board sees its way to do so. Beyond that we could not go, unless at the expense of Kashruth, which means undermining the very foundations of the Board, or leaving some of the poor unburied, or compelling our employés to have recourse to the relief of the Board of Guardians. Singularly enough, the management of the Board of Shechita, which your correspondent criticises, met during my ministration with the heartiest approval of all the leaders of our community. Finally, let me remark that the interests of the Board of Guardians may be best served by strengthening the hands of its sister institution, the Board of Shechita.

The tactics employed by your anonymous correspondent are bound to create ill feeling and injure the very institution for whose welfare he seems to be solicitous.

Yours obediently,

Manchester. Isaac Goodman.

Sir,—With your permission I would like to reply briefly to the statements made in your last issue by "One who was present."

This gentleman accuses me of "jumping into the press." Well, my objection is on this very point. For instead of confining his remarks purely to Jewish circles, Mr. Henriques made his statements at a meeting to which several representatives of the local press were invited. The charges thus made were reported in the local press, and it is on these reports that I base my comments. I have taken good care, however, to keep my reply within the Jewish press. Why did not Mr. Henriques do the same? With regard to the statement about the charitable obligations, if "One who was present" cares to refer to the laws of the Shechita Board revised in 1902 by, among others, the present respected Hon. Secretary of the Board of Guardians, he will see the following clearly stated:—

In the early years of the Board's existence trouble arose in consequence of the action of some seceding congregations with the deplorable result that the Board of Guardians was deprived of a portion of its money grant. Since 1898 however harmonious relations have existed between the Board and all the constituent Synagogues.

It was previous to 1898 that the obligation was incurred. Why should the present Board be blamed for what their predecessors were not able to avert?

Birmingham is also brought into comparison. May I remind "One who was present" that there is only one congregation in that city, and that the whole community supports the Board. I regret to say, it is not so in Manchester, but the working classes do their share through the Board of Shechita. I should be glad to know where the "squandering" comes in. It is easy to make the assertion; let it be proved—a different problem. The Shechita Board is managed on most economical lines, whilst its representative character ensures efficiency. Neither do we shirk our obligations. We are now paying £200 a year for free burials; previously, we only paid £125, a big difference. In order to make the holiday services entirely free, we sacrifice annually £20 previously obtained by making a small charge for reserved seats. In this way the very poorest obtain a comfortable seat.

I would suggest to "One who was present" (who, judging by his remarks, is not a supporter of the Shechita Board, either) that he picked out from my previous letter, just one isolated paragraph, and built up his case on it. It is on those remarks of mine which he is evidently unable to answer that the Manchester public will form its judgment. The further details I give him now will complete both sides of the question, and save further correspondence on my part also.

Yours obediently,

A Member of the Board.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RUSSO-JEWISH COMMITTEE.

Sir,—As the Russo-Jewish Committee does not hold any meeting at which donors to the Fund can discuss its annual report, of which a précis appeared in your issue of the 7th July, I write through the medium of your columns to make some enquiries of public interest about the operations of its Bureau Committee.

It is stated that this labour-finding department found, during 1904, a total of 106 situations: but any indication as to the number of *individuals* for whom situations were provided is withheld. This omission, in any case peculiar, is of additional significance in view of the criticisms passed on the previous annual report when it became the subject of discussion at the Board of Guardians, as reported in your issues of 18th November and 16th December last. It was then proved that 86 situations found in 1903 were for only 61 individuals, including about 19 individuals for whom situations had been found in previous years. And, further, it was asserted, and not denied, that of these 61 individuals, 17 were boys and girls for whom some form of apprenticeship was provided.

Your précis further states that of the 106 situations found in 1904, only 30 were retained by the applicant at the close of the year. The number similarly given in the previous report was 22. As that number included the young people apprenticed, the number of adults retaining their situations at the end of 1903 was apparently only 5.

Now the questions I desire to ask on the 1904 report are these:—

1. How many *individuals* are represented by the 106 situations?
2. How many of the individuals were suited for the first time in 1904?
3. How many of the individuals were adults? And how many boys and girls apprenticed and "placed"?
4. How many of the 30 situations retained at the end of the year were filled by adults? And how many by boy and girl apprentices?

I trust the Russo-Jewish Committee will give instructions that the information publicly asked for be publicly vouchsafed. It is important to have the figures elucidated because the "foregoing figures" are claimed by the Bureau to justify its existence as supplying a want not supplied by any other communal organisation. Still, it is possible, I admit, but not satisfactory, to work out the answers oneself. One is entitled to assume, in the absence of indication to the contrary, that the system on which the figures are compiled is the same as in previous years. Applying the same process of attrition as was proved to be necessary to arrive at the facts last year, it is reasonable to estimate the results of 1904 as follows:—

1. In 1904 situations were found for about 75 individuals.
2. Of this number about 25 would be old cases, leaving about 50 new cases to the credit of 1904.
3. Of the estimated total of 75 individuals, about 20 would be boys and girls, leaving about 55 adults, old and new cases combined, for whom labour was found.
4. Of the 30 situations "retained at the end of the year," probably 20 were filled by boy and girl apprentices, and only 10 by adults.

As regards practical results, the figures as given in the report are insignificant. Reduced to their proper proportions, they suggest a definition even less flattering.

Yours obediently,

An Original Donor to the Russo-Jewish Fund.

THE CONGRESS OF JEWISH LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Sir,—Your correspondent, "One who was there," evidently belongs to the coterie I termed "the Swiss-guard of official talent." For aught I know, he, perhaps, occupies the responsible position of *chef de claque*. But as I am in the habit of criticising authors and actors, and not *chefs de claque*, not even stage managers, I am unable, nay, unwilling, to enter into a long discussion with "One who was there." I am surprised, however, that this gentleman did not avail himself of the editorial talents he so much admires before sending you his letter; he would have avoided a very gross slip. The passage: "But, in sooth, our community," etc., if well edited, would undoubtedly read as follows: "Our community is all too eager to recognise talent, but *only* when the larger world has placed the laurel on the brow of the chosen ones, the community *suddenly* discovers it." That is exactly what I ventured to say in my previous letter. Gentlemen, I maintained, who have been raised to the summit of the literary Parnassus, who are ministering in the Temple of fame, ought to adopt the attitude of Moses, rather than that of Joshua, the son of Nun, towards Eldad and Medad, prophesying in the camp. Such, however, it is to be regretted, is not the case.

As to the question whether the community is in a good or in a bad state, I should be sorry, indeed, if my rough criticism has disturbed the gentle sleep of optimism of "One who was there." A study of well-edited classics might have informed him that devout optimism usually indicates a mind that does not reflect, and that it is "rather immoral than moral, as it involves the negation of progress." But why study the classics? A religious perusal of your own, well-edited, unbiassed journal—I mean no flattery, Sir—is well calculated to cloud the most orient sky with sombre hues. Let me quote only one very recent example.

Was not "One who was there"—and I presume that he was there, in his professional capacity—struck with the irony and the sadness of the fact that the Gospel of Self-reliance had to be preached to the Hebrews, the Zionists, at the Jewish Working Men's Club, on the 10th inst., by a Gentile?

As for myself, I confess that although I read the spirited address with a considerable amount of æsthetic pleasure, every word of it cut, nevertheless, my Anglo-Jewish consciousness like a lash. Where are the charming daughters of Judah, I asked, whom I so often noticed at communal cinderellas and other such social functions? Unlike the ancient prophet in the Bible, the modern charming prophetess hurts—unconsciously, no doubt—where she means to heal. A man like your correspondent, attuned, as he is to every fine play of emotion, will understand me.

Yours obediently,

Dramatic Critic.

THE PROMISED HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN ENGLAND.

Sir,—It is probably within the recollection of your readers that some two years ago it was announced that a History of the Jews in England was in preparation, and would be published by the Jewish Historical Society. Since that time, in reply to enquiries, it has been stated that the publication was impending. Next December will be the 250th anniversary of the Resettlement of the Jews in this country, and I would strongly urge that date as a suitable occasion for the publication of the History.

Yours obediently,

A Member of the Historical Society.

PUBLISHERS OF JEWISH WORKS.

Sir,—Could some means be devised so that readers may be informed where Jewish works can be obtained? In this week's *Jewish Chronicle* you note the ***New Era Illustrated*** containing articles by H. S. Lewis and D. Wasserzug, also the ***Jewish Club Magazine*** and ***Jabberwock***—all referred to in the same page, but neither publisher nor price mentioned. It is useful to know these things, in the interest of collectors and others. Who publishes Mr. Morris Joseph's pamphlet on "The Prayer-Book" in connection with some Study Society?

Yours obediently,

M. L.

***** To ensure insertion, letters intended for our "Correspondence" columns should reach this office not later than mid-day on Tuesday.**

RECEIVED.

Children's Country Holidays Fund: Mrs. Julia Lederer and family, £2 2s.; F. E. J., 5/-.

Jewish Board of Guardians: B. K., 10/-.

Notting Hill Orphan Aid Society.—A general meeting of this society was held on Sunday at the Notting Hill Synagogue schoolrooms. The Chairman (the Rev L. Geffen) submitted the financial statement. He was pleased to say that though the Society operated in a small district in which much charitable work was being performed, it was making very great progress. Miss Sylvia Simmons and Mr. Schlom were successful in a ballot for life governorships. Thanks were accorded to the Secretary, Mr. P. Rosenberg, for his zeal.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

JEWS' HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A general Court of the Governors of and subscribers to the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum was held on Sunday at the Institution, West Norwood, Sir GEORGE FAUDEL-PHILLIPS, President, in the Chair.

After the formal business had been transacted, Mr. S. J. Solomon was appointed Scrutineer of the ballot for the election of inmates and an out-pensioner (the names of the successful candidates will be found in our advertisement columns).

The PRESIDENT said that his next duty was to unveil the tablets which had been placed in the hall to commemorate the late Mr. Daniel Marks, Mrs. N. S. Joseph, and Mrs. Schlesinger. He need not dwell upon their virtues and the benefits they had conferred upon the institution, which were so well known to them all.

Those present then proceeded to the hall, when Sir George unveiled the Tablets, the inscriptions on which are as follows:—

נוה צדק

That the example of the departed may profit the living, the Governors of the Jews' Hospital and Orphan Asylum erect this memorial of gratitude to Daniel Marks, who, having been educated in the נוה צדק repaid the benefit, not only by the honour which a life eminent for public benevolence and usefulness reflected on the institution in which he was trained, but by the influence of his noble example of munificence with which during 22 years he secured the prosperity of this institution as its Treasurer.

The Lizzie N. Joseph Memorial Scholarship. This scholarship was founded to perpetuate the memory of Lizzie N. Joseph, Hon. Secretary of the Ladies' Committee from 1895 to 1899, who, actuated by a deep and loving sympathy for the young, brought to bear her cultured intelligence, untiring energy, and her beneficent influence on the work of this institution, and in promoting the welfare of its inmates. The Scholarship, which is tenable for three years by girls intended to become certificated teachers, is endowed with a fund collected by the Ladies' Committee, and invested in £1,000 three per cent. local loan stock.

Kate Schlesinger Home for Apprentices, Stoke-on-Trent. Founded in memory of Kate Schlesinger, who died on the 23rd of October, 1902. Her great pleasure was promoting the welfare of others.

The tablets are of a very artistic character, and will serve the double purpose of commemorating those in whose names they are erected and of beautifying the hall. The two to Mr. Marks and Mrs. N. S. Joseph are designed in the later Gothic style, and are executed in statuary marble with an inset of brèche sanguine. The tablet to Mrs. Schlesinger is designed in a very free Gothic style, and is of Derbyshire alabaster, with a panel of white statuary marble. It is worthy of note that the quaint inscription on the Daniel Marks tablet is, ***mutatis mutandis***, almost a transcript of that on an old tablet in the Hall of Heriot's Hospital Edinburgh, erected to the memory of a Treasurer, who, like Daniel Marks, had been an inmate of the Institution, of which he afterwards became the greatest benefactor.

Subsequently, the distribution of prizes was held in the large hall, Sir GEORGE FAUDEL-PHILLIPS again in the Chair. The prizes were distributed by Lady Stern.

Among those present were:—

Lady Faudel-Phillips, Lady St. Helier, Sir Edward Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Felix A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Lazarus, Mrs. Daniel Marks, Miss E. Myers, Messrs. A. Cohen, F. L. Cohen, B. S. Faudel-Phillips, L. L. Faudel-Phillips, D. Q. Henriques, Henry Isaacs, L. A. Isaacs, E. M. Joseph, N. S. Joseph, Lewis Levy, I. M. Marks, Michael Marks, H. P. Marsden, D. A. Myer, E. L. Walford, and Jacob Woolf.

The boys' and girls' choir sang Adon Olam, and recitations were delivered by Marie Posner and Barnett Goldberg. Morris Marcuson, a little pupil, recited a composition of his own, entitled "A Norwood Boy's Reflection," a capital essay expressive of the gratitude of the children for the benefits conferred on them in the institution. Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory" was then given by the choir, after which

The prizes were handed to the winners by Lady Stern. They included a large number which had been awarded to past pupils.

The PRESIDENT expressed his pleasure at seeing the boys and girls looking so well, and at their doing so well. He hoped they would continue, in whatever walk of life they filled, when they left that institution, to do well and look well. The world was divided into two classes—not equally divided—the people who talked and the people who listened. It was very difficult to be a good listener; there were not a great many of them. He was going to be one of them that day, for their ranks wanted sadly recruiting; so, instead of giving them a presidential address he would ask some-one else to do it. He was at a dinner the other evening when he heard a man make two capital speeches, and he found that it was his son. He was glad to hear him, and he would ask him to address that gathering. He (Sir George) wanted to hear what young England had to say to younger England. (Cheers.)

Mr. B. S. FAUDEL-PHILLIPS then delivered an address. He said Sir George had told them that he heard him the other day make two speeches. It was quite true, and there was no use denying it. He had to take the Chair at a cricket dinner, and make the usual speeches, beginning by proposing the health of the King, and finishing by returning thanks for the toast of his own health. A friend of his afterwards, very complimentarily and most undeservedly, said: "Allow me to pass a word of criticism; I liked the last speech you made most, when you returned thanks for your own health." He (Mr. Faudel-Phillips) replied that it was obviously correct, because he had been talking about the subject which he knew most about in the world. They were always told that if they left men alone they liked talking about themselves better than anything else. He did not think so; he thought all men and women preferred telling some-body else what they ought to do to anything else. (Laughter.) Perhaps it would be better if he confined his remarks to the time when the children left the portals of that sheltering home, where they were treated with kindness, wrapped in every comfort, and taught all those things which would help them to fill in after-life any of the positions they might be called upon to occupy. But before doing so he would like to say that while they were there let them learn all they could. They all admired the dexterity of the conjuror, how, in full sight of his audience, and with nothing in his hand except his magic wand, he filled empty vessels, and emptied full ones, and produced all manner of articles from all kinds of places. It reminded him of the human mind, which came into the world virtually empty and ready to receive impressions and acquire knowledge. Going lightly from one thing to another, till it had a grasp over so many subjects, a well-informed mind knew something about everything, and frequently everything about something. They were also told that the pen was mightier than the sword. That was very likely true, but, at the same time, the pen was very often wielded in the cause of wrong against right. An intelligent mind was ever on the side of truth and honesty. Let them try to learn all they could to become enlightened and generous-minded. There was a great future for the man who had a good opportunity and knew how to use it; there was a still greater future for the man who knew how to make the opportunity. Let them never in after-life say they did not have a chance, but let them say the chance came, and they took it. If the opportunity did not come let them make it themselves. After appealing to the children to cultivate the gift of imagination and observation, he urged them to be grateful for the favours of the past, not only for favours to come. And when they thought of the many benefits they had reaped from that institution, when they left it and went out into the world, and became successful men and women, let them not think only of the future, but let them also remember the institution at West Norwood, to which they owed so much. (Applause.)

The PRESIDENT, in moving a vote of thanks to Lady Stern, described her as a very old friend of the institution, who worked very cordially and heartily with them and for them.

Lady STERN, in reply, said she had always taken a great interest in that institution. Many years ago she was present when Dr. Adler addressed them. He told the boys that they were taught a good many things, and the girls that they ought to be contented. It struck her that content was a very good thing, but she resolved to do something for them herself. She, therefore, instituted the cookery class, which was not received very kindly at first. All of them thought that going into domestic service was something quite beneath them. Well, time went on, and one of them went into service, and came back and told them how happy she was. This resulted in a number of them going into domestic service. Four old Norwood girls were engaged at the Home for Jewish Incurables. The London Hospital had lately opened a new Jewish Ward, and they were anxious to have Jewish nurses for their patients, who liked Jewish nurses. Therefore, if the girls took up nursing they would do good to themselves and to others. (Cheers.)

Mr. FELIX A. DAVIS, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Headmaster and Headmistress, and the staff, said the children very much appreciated Mr. and Mrs. Raphael and Miss Zachariah. Mr. Raphael was like the conjuror to whom Mr. Faudel-Phillips had referred, and presided over that hall of magic. To him came more boys and girls with more or less empty brains, and Mr. Raphael, assisted by his staff, endeavoured to fill them with things that would be useful for their future life. He would say to the parents that they owed an undying debt of gratitude to Mr. and Mrs. Raphael, and those who helped them. Much as the Committee did, and excellent as their President was, the success of the institution depended on the work of the staff, and those of them who had families understood how onerous and difficult those duties were. (Cheers.)

The boys' band (conducted by Mr. T. Jarvis) then played selections in the grounds, where, later, the boys and girls gave a smart exhibition of drill, and the boys displayed their sportsmanlike qualities in various field games.

The following is a list of the prize-winners:—

BOYS:—H. Wolf, B. Goldberg, S. Greenspan, M. Marcuson, I. Polinski, I. Bloom, L. Zucker, B. Yudavitz, J. Freeman, M. Springer, H. Hernberg, S. Cohen, S. Paul, J. Davis, H. Rosenblatt, J. Zwart, D. Silverman, M. Dagel, M. Levy, N. Cohen, A. Haupt, A. Pittick, A. Goldman, I. Finestone, H. Levine, D. Trapler, L. Sugarman, N. Geshwollen, H. Fosnoff, A. Finestone, L. Yaffa, B. Strausler, J. Meshenberg. GIRLS:—R. Zimmerman, J. Lieberman, L. Rosenthal, M. Slaragoski, F. Muscovitch, L. Finestone, B. Levy, M. Abrahams, M. Posner, E. Bright, M. Alstein, J. Zausmer, A. Symons, B. Isaacs, R. Franklin, J. Linnewiel, Z. Moses, N. Wesil, L. Glass, S. Lewis, L. Adlestein, A. Symons, D. Angel, Y. Sossnoff, M. Zegelman, E. Berlinsky, H. Katz, R. Posner, M. Levine, E. Friedlander, A. Plum, H. Mendels, R. King, J. Faber, F. Isaacs, L. Daniels, D. Franks, R. Applestein, E. De Cart. APPRENTICES:—A. Epstein, L. Bernstein, E. de Wilde, J. Alexander, I. Loskey, C. Levy, G. Kaufman, I. Block, J. Harris, M. Berlin, H. Cohen, I. Goldberg, D. Benjamin, M. Simonson, C. Napardlo.

A fund, to which over £400 has already been subscribed, has been opened for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late Mr. Daniel Marks. The tablet to him was erected at the cost of the institution.

HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE RELIGION CLASSES.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Hampstead Synagogue Hebrew and Religion Classes was held on Sunday at the Hampstead Conservatoire, Swiss Cottage. Mr. C. STETTAUER presided, and Mrs. Stettauer distributed the awards. Bouquets were presented to Mrs. Stettauer and to Mrs. A. A. Green.

Among those present were:—

The Rev. A. A. and Mrs. Green, the Rev. B. and Mrs. Michelson, the Revs. B. Berliner and J. F. Stern, Dr. Hirschfeld, Dr. J. and Mrs. Snowman, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Davis, Messrs. S. Barnett, H. Lehmann, A. Levy, F. I. Lyons, H. Meredith, M. A. Myer, H. Oppenheimer, J. Samuel.

The pupils having sung a psalm,

Mr. HUBERT MEREDITH (Hon. Secretary) read the following report:—

The Committee reports that the classes continue to work well, this being the sixteenth session of their continued prosperity. The number of pupils on the register is 180, and the average attendance 150, this being an increase on previous years. The Committee note that the attendance of pupils has not been diminished, though classes have been opened by the Brondesbury Synagogue during the last sessions. The Committee have under their serious consideration the inadequate space afforded by the present class-rooms, and have every confidence that something definite will have been arranged before the end of the session, to increase the present accommodation. The Committee thank the Rev. A. A. Green for his personal attention and untiring energy in superintending these classes, the teaching staff for the zealous way in which its various duties have been performed, and Mr. Leslie J. Friedlander, who, as in past years, gave his services as accompanist to the singing class. In these classes the large sum of £210 has been collected for the Jewish Branch of the Children's Country Holiday Fund—also there has been an increase in the membership of the Children's Orphanage Society. The Committee thanks the various donors of prizes and contributions—and also the Hampstead and St. John's Wood Literary Society for their annual gift. Dr. Hirsch, the Examiner, gave a detailed report on the work of the various classes, and he spoke in terms of high praise on the tuition imparted. He concluded: I trust I shall be allowed to give it as my opinion that the curriculum could well be somewhat extended without detriment to the character of the work to be achieved. It seems such a pity that children should leave these classes without having made acquaintance with, at least, some portions of the Pentateuch. Your Committee has at its disposal an excellent staff of teachers, who understand their work thoroughly, and there is no reason why, by means of a judicious graduation, some parts of the Pentateuch could not be taught.

The prizes having been distributed by Mrs. Stettauer,

Mr. STETTAUER, who was warmly received, said that it was about fourteen years ago that many of them were present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Hampstead Synagogue. Since then that institution had taken part in a great many popular movements. It had founded the local Literary Society, the lending library of which had been opened the previous week. It had established services for young girls, and had taken great pains to collect funds for charitable institutions. But the Synagogue had done no work of which it had more reason to be proud than that in connection with the Classes. (Hear, hear.) They were quite satisfied with the large number of children in attendance, but they still expressed the fervent hope that the number would be further increased during the coming year. The Committee had felt for a long time that there was not sufficient accommodation for the nine classes at present being taught. Only very special and serious reasons had prevented them from building additional class-rooms last year, but there was every hope that if their finances did not allow them to undertake that work, additional room would be found in close proximity to the synagogue in order still further to increase the number of the classes. He hoped that parents who did not bear any share of the communal burdens by belonging to a synagogue, but who sent their children to the classes, would, if they could afford it, contribute towards the classes. The Synagogue aided the Classes at the Saint Augustine's School, Kilburn, in connection with which Mrs. Jacob did

valuable work. They had had an addition to their teaching staff of the Rev. B. N. Michelson, from whose activity they expected great benefit to the Classes. The Classes did not profess to teach Hebrew perfectly, but they endeavoured to give the best knowledge possible in the time at their disposal. He urged the parents to give their co-operation by ensuring regular attendance and supervising the home work. A great deal of the success of the Classes was due to the superintendence of the Rev. A. A. Green (cheers), who would like to work forty-eight hours a day. (Laughter.) It was impossible to praise him enough for all his work for the synagogue. He urged the children to learn to work for others, and, in conclusion, announced his intention of giving special prizes to industrious pupils.

Mr. Frank I. Lyons moved a vote of thanks to the teaching staff and the Examiner.

The vote was seconded by the Rev. J. F. Stern, and carried unanimously.

Dr. Hirsch, in reply, said that the Examiner was more afraid of the children than the children of the Examiner. He paid a tribute to the care and zeal shown by Mr. Green in connection with the synagogue.

The Rev. A. A. Green, who also replied, said that he was glad the classes had been examined by his old tutor, Dr. Hirsch, who knew everything except how to push himself forward. His modesty was as great as his learning. Mr. Hubert Meredith, the Hon. Secretary, like his late father, Mr. John Meredith, did his work with intelligence, unselfishness, courtesy, and affability. He trusted that his example would be followed by the sons of other workers for the synagogue coming forward in its service. He had a wonderful staff of clever teachers, who took a most intense interest in the work. Two of the teachers, Miss Margaret Hayman and Miss Lydia Levy, were old pupils of the classes. He referred to the valuable work by Miss Heilbron and Mr. Harris. They welcomed the addition to the staff of the Rev. B. N. Michelson, who they hoped would soon leave them to take up a position in the Jewish ministry commensurate with his well-known abilities.

The Rev. B. Berliner proposed a vote of thanks to the Religion Class Committee.

Mr. M. A. Myer, the Chairman, replied.

Mr. Abraham Levy proposed, and Mr. Abraham Davis seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Stettauer.

The children having sung the National Anthem, the proceedings concluded with cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Stettauer and Mr. Green.

The following were the prize-winners:—Dorothy Benscher, Mark Segal, Edmund Kapp, Leo Michaelis, Ethel Michaelis, Sylvia Guggenheim, Basil Jacobs, Edith Myers, Francis Saltiel, L. Baker, Miriam Abrahams, Frank Marsden, Hélène Leffman, Percy Levy, Muriel Mitchell, Gladys Lazarus, Cissie Rosenthal, Winnie Davis, Marjorie Simons, Hattie Michaelis, Gladys Lewis, Cecil Levy, Millie Bernard, Lily Siemms, J. Grun, A. S. Siemms, Ruby White, Sophie Weintrop, Freda Michaelis, Agnes Woolf, Mabel Jacobs, Rose Ornstien, Vera Harris, Amelia King, Rebecca Stein, Lilian Krakowski, Phyllis Angel, Harold Cohen, Harry Woolf, Frank Baker.

WESTMINSTER JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.

The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Westminster Jews' Free School was held on Tuesday at the School. Mr. Louis Davidson presided, and Mrs. W. E. Mozley, to whom a handsome basket of flowers was presented, distributed the awards. Among those present were:—

The Revs. J. Friedlander and N. Goldston, Messrs. H. H. Collins, Asher Isaacs, Jerrold N. Joseph, B. Mocatta, and P. Vallentine.

After the distribution,

Mr. Louis Davidson said he desired, at the outset of his remarks, to refer to the most unfortunate death of their good friend, Mr. F. D. Mocatta. The re-building of the school on the present site had been practically dependent on Mr. Mocatta's approval, as the management had felt that the community were sure to follow such a lead. Mr. Mocatta expressed himself as strongly in favour of the re-building. Mr. Mocatta had not only been ready at all times with his money, but also with the soundest advice. They regretted that owing to ill-health Mr. Jerrold Joseph had placed his resignation in the hands of the Committee, who were very reluctant to accept it. Under the new régime the duties would not be so heavy as formerly, and the Committee would much deplore the severance of the association of Mr. Joseph's family with the school. The school was now under the London County Council. The transfer had been very fairly conducted, and they had good grounds for satisfaction. There were, of course, great difficulties owing to the change of rulers, which had entailed much work on the headmaster and headmistress, to whom they were very grateful for their efforts. It was gratifying to note the splendid attendance records of both boys and girls. Miss Herzon, the Headmistress, whose health had occasioned some anxiety, had been enabled to go on a sea-voyage, from which she had returned much restored, and he hoped that she would enjoy a satisfactory state of health for a great number of years. They much appreciated the presence of Mrs. Mozley (cheers), who was one of the heartiest and best lady workers at the school. Lastly, he had to refer to the approaching resignation of Mr. Jacob Woolf, the Headmaster. He was afraid to say how long Mr. Woolf had been connected with the school. He came to them from the Jews' Free School, and his certificate had been endorsed with highly favourable comments by Matthew Arnold and Mr. Sharpe, famous former inspectors. Mr. Woolf's health had broken down, and it was felt that it was no longer possible for him satisfactorily to carry out the work. Some friends had arranged that he should be comfortably provided for on his retirement, and Mr. H. H. Collins was Treasurer of a fund which was being raised for that purpose. He had the pleasure of handing Mr. Woolf the following address:—

To Mr. Jacob Woolf, Headmaster of the Westminster Jews' Free School. We, the President and Committee of the above school, present you, as a slight mark of our appreciation of your great services, with this copy of the vote unanimously passed at a meeting of the Committee held on June 20th, 1905:—"That this meeting of the Committee of the Westminster Jews' Free School has heard with the greatest regret that the Headmaster, Mr. J. Woolf, is compelled by the state of his health to relinquish the post he has held with such credit to himself and advantage to the school for nearly thirty-five years. That this meeting hereby accepts his resignation and wishes to place on record its sense of the immense value of Mr. Woolf's services to the Institution during this long period. The Committee feels that to Mr. Woolf's loyal and strenuous work is largely due the high position held by this school among similar institutions as evidenced by a succession of excellent Government reports, and wishes to offer its best thanks to Mr. Woolf for his services and its sincere hope that the leisure he is about to enjoy may very soon restore him to health.

He trusted Mr. Woolf would spend his retirement in health and happiness, and that that little demonstration would afford him some satisfaction. He assured him of a hearty and affectionate welcome whenever he revisited the school towards the success of which he had so largely contributed. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Woolf, in returning thanks, said that Mr. Davidson had taken his breath away, and he hardly knew how to express his acknowledgments. The words that had fallen from the Chairman, and the demonstration which they had given of their sympathy and appreciation almost rendered him unable to respond. If the path which he had had to tread was a difficult one, it had had its pleasing aspects. If there were briars and brambles, there was a good deal of sunshine too. He had never been so happy as when he was in the school. In thirty-five years' service he naturally had a great many reminiscences, but there was not time to tell them. He would, however, give one instance of the far-reaching results attained in the school. In former days the children used to recite, on the occasions of the prize distributions, and a picture hung in one of the class-rooms of a group of children in costume, who performed a scene from "Twelfth Night." The girl who had played Viola and the boy who had taken the part of the Captain were shortly to be married. (Cheers.) The address they had given him would be a most valued possession, which he would hand down to his son with pride. He would not forget that day as long as memory held a seat in his distracted brain. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. H. H. Collins proposed and Mr. J. N. Joseph seconded, a vote of thanks to Mrs. Mozley and Mr. Davidson. Both gentlemen associated themselves with the tribute paid by the Chairman to Mr. Woolf.

The children gave loud cheers for the Chairman and Mrs. Mozley, and the proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

Refreshments were daintily served by girls of the cookery class.

SOUTH LONDON JEWISH SCHOOLS.

The annual prize distribution of these schools took place on Wednesday, Mr. L. Pam presided, and Mrs. Pam, to whom the customary bouquet was presented, distributed the prizes. Others present were:—

The Rev. M. and Mrs. Rosenbaum, the Rev. S. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Jacobs, the Misses Pam, Messrs. D. Barnard and E. Sternheim.

Psalm cxxi. having been sung by the school choir in Hebrew,

The Chairman said that this was the end of the first year since the South London Jewish Schools had been partially under the London County Council. In consequence of the final order made by the Board of Education, four foundation managers—Mrs. L. Pam, the Rev. M. Rosenbaum, Messrs. J. Carlebach and David Singer—had been appointed to take an active part in the management of the school. The managers were assisted by Mr. J. Davies, the representative of the Southwark Borough Council, and Mr. E. O. Catford, who represented the London County Council. There was no doubt that the London County Council would soon be prepared to take over the school completely. In former years the amount received from annual subscribers only formed a small proportion of the money that was required for the control of the school, and in order to carry on the work public dinners had been held at regular intervals. Although the claim on the Jewish public would not be so great as formerly, it must be borne in mind that money was still required for various purpose outside the sphere of the County Council. The school had still to be kept in repair, the pension of a former mistress had to be paid, and the community had to provide the expenses connected with the religious teaching. It might be necessary to arrange extra instruction in Hebrew after school hours, as the Council were likely to restrict the time at present devoted to it. These extra lessons would, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by the parents, but to make them possible an increase in the present subscriptions was absolutely necessary. The success of the school work was most apparent. In his last report H.M. Inspector had stated that the work continued to be given with much zeal, and he referred to the keenness and attentiveness of the children. Attention should be drawn to the fact that this being the only Jewish school in South London, a large proportion of the pupils had to travel a long way to attend school. In these circumstances the regularity and punctuality of the children deserved special mention. The popularity of the school was proved by the increase in the numbers on the rolls. Full advantage had been taken of the increased accommodation afforded by the new buildings, and at times children had—even now—to be refused admission. The work of the teachers was not confined to actual teaching. With most praiseworthy zeal, they devoted a great part of their leisure to the children. Athletics were taken after school, and during the winter months the teachers kindly spent most of their dinner hour helping the ladies who provided the children with food. These dinners, managed by Mrs. Pam and other kind friends, were much appreciated by the children. Last year, through the agency of the Children's Country Holidays Fund, 50 children had been enabled to go to the country for a fortnight's holiday, and the same number were going again this year. Mr. Bernberg, the Head Teacher, had charge of the boys, girls, and infants, and was thus able closely to watch his pupils and check their progress from their infancy till they left school, and he did much to find suitable occupation for them. (Hear, hear.) He had made himself generally beloved by his unfailing kindness and justice, and they were all glad to know that the school was in such capable hands. (Cheers.) It was to be hoped that the friends of the past would still regard the school as they did of old; that Mr. A. H. Jessel (the late President), the Rev. S. Singer, and Mr. David L. Jacobs (Vice-Presidents), Mr. and Mrs. L. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cohen, and other friends would not forget that although they had handed their children over to the London County Council their parental affection would still be required. Mr. Bernberg had been most ably supported in his work by his very efficient staff. Miss Kate Aaron, in particular, had earned the gratitude of all by her untiring devotion to her young charges. Miss J. Aaron, teacher of the infants, had shown great patience and kindness, and Mr. A. Rapp and Mr. E. Napper, and the other members of the staff, had all helped to make the school a success. (Cheers.)

The infants gave a pretty Japanese fan song, and some of the elder children recited the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," Portia being taken by Leah Cohen and Shylock by Bertie Marks with much spirit and intelligence. The boys gave a display of physical drill with dumb-bells.

Mrs. Pam having distributed the prizes,

The Rev. S. Singer, in a humorous speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Pam. He quoted "the late Mr. William Shakespeare and Miss Leah Cohen" on the subject of mercy, and dwelt on the large amount of work performed by Mr. and Mrs. Pam and their daughters in the district.

Mr. Pam having replied,

A vote of thanks to the teaching-staff was proposed by Mr. D. L. Jacobs, seconded by the Rev. M. Rosenbaum, and acknowledged by Mr. Bernberg.

The Hon. Charles Rothschild was among those invited to meet the King and Queen at a ball given by the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Apsley House on Monday.

New West End Synagogue.—The Sabbath services for children held in the vestry room have been suspended till September 23rd.

Choral Wedding at the East London Synagogue.—The East London Synagogue was the scene of an interesting choral wedding on Monday, when the marriage was solemnised of Mr. Robert Harris, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Harris, of Addington Road, Bow, and Miss Cissie Waas, a member of the choir of the Hampstead Synagogue. As a mark of esteem for their colleague, the entire choir rendered the choral parts of the service. Mr. L. Freeman, the Choirmaster, accompanied on the organ. The Rev. J. F. Stern was the celebrant, and in his address referred to the tribute of comradeship of which the bride was the recipient as a graceful compliment which spoke well for those who rendered it.

St. James's Philanthropic Society.—At a special meeting held on Monday at the "Sir John Falstaff," Houndsditch, the following grants were made: £42 each to the Victoria Park and City Road Chest Hospitals; £31 10s. to the Brompton Hospital; £21 to the Metropolitan and German Hospitals and the City of London Truss Society; £10 10s. to the Mount Vernon Hospital, London Hospital, North-Eastern Hospital for Children, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, Brompton Cancer Hospital, and Home for Jewish Incurables; £5 5s. to the West End Hospital for the Nerves, St. John's Skin Hospital, and Dental Hospital; £3 3s. to the Surgical Aid Society and Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; £2 2s. to the London Hospital and National Heart Hospital.

Colonial and Foreign News.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor has appointed Professor Dr. Leon Sternbach, of the Cracow University, a member of the Board of Education for Galicia as representative of the Jewish religion. Dr. Gustav Kohn, of Vienna, has been appointed a member of the Board of Education for Lower Austria.

Herr Sarg, an architect at Cracow, has been elected a Vice-Burgomaster of that city.

A recent anti-Jewish riot at Przemysl was promptly repressed through the energy of the police.

Herr Ludwig Pollack, who died recently at Vienna, has bequeathed 106,000 kronen for philanthropic purposes.

The *Deutsche Volksblatt* complains that one-fourth of the students at Lemberg University are Jews. It, however, ignores the fact that a million Jews live in Galicia.

FRANCE.

M. Fernand Crémieux, Senator; M. Paul Léon, Chief of the Cabinet of the Under Secretary for Fine Arts; and M. Roger Marx, Inspector General of Provincial Museums, have been appointed members of a Commission instructed to study questions concerning the organisation of provincial museums.

The Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres has awarded a Bordin Prize of 2,000 francs to M. Glotz, Professor at the Lycée Louis-le-Grand, for his thesis on the "Solidarity of the Family in the Criminal Law of Greece."

Our Paris correspondent writes:—The Municipal Council of Paris, which had already resolved to name a street after our lamented coreligionist, the poet Eugène Manuel, has now decided to erect a statue of him in a popular thoroughfare. The Memorial Committee, which recently met in the Senate, is presided over by a coreligionist, Senator Millaud, ex-Minister of Public Works.

HOLLAND.

The late Heer E. J. Loterijman, who was buried last week in Amsterdam, lived many years in the Transvaal, where he enjoyed the esteem of the late President Kruger. He was a Justice of the Peace for the District of Pretoria. When the last war broke out the Transvaal Government sent him to Europe to buy war material. He contributed a handsome sum towards the erection of the new synagogue at Pretoria.

On Tuesday week, Mevrouw Abrahams died at Kampen at the age of 106 years, leaving a daughter who is 80 years old. The venerable lady had long been blind, but enjoyed fairly good health until a few days before her death. Mrs. Israel Abrahams, of St. Thomas's Road, Finsbury Park, is her daughter-in-law, and Mr. Charles Abrahams, of the Hampstead Synagogue, is one of her grandsons.

UNITED STATES.

Naphtali Herz Imber, the New York Ghetto poet, has translated into Hebrew the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Mr. Joseph Jacobs has contributed an English translation to the book.

Mr. Harry L. Cohen, of Omaha (Nebraska) has been appointed United States District Attorney for Alaska.

The Governor of Oregon has re-appointed the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, of Portland, Commissioner of Child Labour for a period of five years.

Lord Rothschild is Chairman and the Hon. Charles Rothschild a Vice-Chairman of the New Red Cross Society formed on Monday at a meeting at Buckingham Palace over which the Queen presided. In the course of a speech Lord Rothschild mentioned that he was one of the few survivors connected with the original Red Cross Association, which had existed in England for thirty-five years.

Religious Instruction in Elementary Schools.—At a meeting of the London County Council on Wednesday, the Education Committee brought up a revised syllabus of Bible instruction for use in the Council schools, which provides that the Bible shall be read in the schools with explanations, provided that in the instruction the provisions of the Education Act of 1870 are strictly observed. Mr. B. S. Straus drew attention to the fact that in the proposed syllabus for Standard VII. it was proposed to omit the Book of Daniel, and to substitute lessons on the life and times of Hezekiah, Ezra and Nehemiah, and he moved as an amendment that the proposal be referred back with the object of reinstating that book. He considered that there was no portion of the Old Testament of greater importance and of greater use to the child than the Book of Daniel, and no book contained a quotation more frequently used in every civilised country. Mr. Hubbard, in seconding the amendment, said that he could not understand why Sir William Collins should be willing to knock out poor Daniel and the lions. (Laughter.) Teachers told him it was the best book in the world for engaging the attention of the children, who were never tired of listening to the old story. In addition to that, Daniel had many important qualities. He was an abstemious man and a clean liver, and he was probably the first passive resister. (Laughter.) He also believed in living the simple life, and he was a Free Churchman. (Loud laughter.) The Rev. Arthur Jephson stated that the Book of Daniel was left out just as the Book of Ruth was omitted—because a selection of books had to be made each year. They meant no reflection on Daniel (laughter), but it was his turn to go out this year. Daniel would come in again in his turn. (Laughter.) The syllabus was eventually accepted unamended.

Mr. Herman Salomon, the painter of "Christus," is exhibiting his latest work, "The Conscience of Judas," at the Modern Gallery, 61, New Bond Street.

A description of the Brondesbury Synagogue and full-page illustrations of the exterior and interior appeared in a recent issue of *The Architect*.

At the recent annual flower-show of the Window Garden Society, which awards prizes to poor East End children for flowers they have reared in their own homes, the special prize for the best flower in the show was won by a little girl named Rachel Lazarus. It was a fuchsia and was grown in a back street in Shadwell.

On Tuesday, Mr. J. Wolffe, of Sutherland Avenue, swam from Dover to Ramsgate in 4½ hours. Mr. Wolffe intends to attempt the cross-Channel swim.

In a case of alleged robbery of furs heard at the Worship Street Police Court on Tuesday, counsel, in applying for bail for one of the accused, is reported to have said that his client was "a most respectable tradesman and a member of the Jewish Board of Guardians." No person bearing the name mentioned is a member of the Board.

Home for Aged Jews.—The inmates were entertained at a garden party by Mr and Mrs. Lewis Levy, at Hawthorn Lodge, Finchley Road, on Tuesday. The party were conveyed in brakes provided by Mr. and Mrs. Levy.

Spanish and Portuguese Congregational Schools.—Through the kindness of some friends, the girls of these schools had their summer outing last week. They passed a delightful day at Chingford and had lunch and tea at the Forest Hotel. The infants also had their treat last week.

Israelite Widows' Pension Society.—At a general meeting held on Sunday, at 30a, Commercial Road, Mr. Harris Woolf in the Chair, Dr. J. Klein was unanimously elected President.

IN THE COUNTRY WITH THE PIANOLA

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Vocal accompaniments, real dance-compelling dance music, instrumental selections that have delighted the music lovers of all ages, song-hits, operatic pot-pourris—of these the Pianola has an inexhaustible repertory at the command of anyone who cares to play, and all available through the Circulating Library.

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United Synagogue.

The monthly meeting of the United Synagogue was held on Tuesday at Jews' College. There were present:

Mr. A. H. Jessel, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the Chair, Dr. M. Friedländer, Messrs. R. Adler, A. Arnholz, P. Barnett, I. Bloomfield, H. B. Cohen, F. A. Davis, B. S. Ellis, F. S. Franklin, L. B. Franklin, H. Friedlander, J. Goldhill, I. Goldstein, H. Goodman, L. J. Greenberg, J. B. Hollander, A. Isaacs, J. Jacobs, J. N. Joseph, D. Josephs, B. Koppel, W. T. Leviansky, J. M. Levy, A. Lewis, J. M. Lissack, A. L. London, E. Lyons, I. M. Marks, P. Mordant, H. D. Moss, L. M. Myers, W. Myers, H. E. Paget, D. Phillips, H. F. Phillips, S. J. Phillips, A. B. Salmen, J. A. Samuel, N. Samuel, M. Silverston, J. B. Smith, L. A. Solomon, M. A. Spielmann, O. Selinger, E. Sternheim, Maximilian Spiegel, A. E. Sydney, J. Trenner, C. Van Biema, S. Wallach and A. M. Woolf.

The Willesden Cemetery.

Mr. Leonard B. Franklin, one of the Treasurers of the Burial Society, said that on the 4th April last the Council had authorised the purchase of about six acres of land immediately behind the present Willesden Cemetery. After having secured this land, the Treasurers thought that it would be an advantage to secure an additional four and a-half acres, which would make the plot a square piece, and enable them to deal with the land to greater advantage. They had approached the authorities of All Souls' College, Oxford, through their agents, and the Bursar had expressed his willingness to sell this additional four and a-half acres, at the rate of £1,000 per acre. The Treasurers would have had to pay for an entrance to the other six and a-half acres, but the additional plot would give them that access without extra charge. The land was to have been cut up for building sites, and the college authorities could have got more than the price they now asked. But they had treated the United Synagogue as a quasi-public body, and had expressed willingness to meet them wherever they could. If they missed the present opportunity they would never get it again. The Treasurers proposed, by splitting up part of this addition as family enclosures, to recoup, in time, the whole of the purchase money. The new portion practically doubled their present cemetery, and it would provide sufficient accommodation to last from forty to sixty years.

Mr. A. E. Sydney said that provision would have to be made by which the Burial Society would not be liable to make or maintain roads abutting on the property, and a time-limit would have to be fixed within which the vendors would construct the road giving access to the land.

The proposal was agreed to.

The Distribution of Matzos.

Mr. A. M. Woolf, one of the Overseers of the Poor, brought up the report as to the sale and distribution of matzos, which showed that £483 profit had been made on the sale of flour, and 41,384 lbs. had been distributed to the poor and public institutions. He said that owing to the competition of outside bakers who did not pay the tax, the profits were diminishing from year to year. It might be necessary to abolish the tax and give less matzos away.

Mr. F. A. Davis said that the profit was some £50 less than in the previous year. Mr. Woolf's statement gave rise to some anxiety, especially in view of the state of the finances generally.

Mr. F. S. Franklin suggested that an attempt should be made for a year or two to undersell the Leeds bakers and drive them out of the market.

Mr. Joseph Jacobs moved that the report be referred to the Executive Committee to consider the question of the reduction of the amount of distribution. He thought that if the United Synagogue undertook to supply the poor with matzos they should receive an adequate amount.

Mr. Harris Goodman seconded the motion.

Mr. Woolf uttered a warning against pauperisation, towards which the free distribution of matzos was often a first step.

Mr. O. Selinger said that this was not the question. Either the poor deserved matzos or they did not. If they did, they should receive a sufficient supply. At a time when their work in the East End was much advertised they should deal carefully with this matter.

Mr. E. Sternheim supported the amendment. Matzos formed the staple substitute for bread, and the distribution should be adequate.

The motion was lost by 12 to 11. A poll was demanded by Mr. Jacobs, who was supported by other gentlemen, but the request was eventually withdrawn, and Mr. Jacobs announced his intention to bring up a resolution at the next meeting.

Outstanding Accounts.

Mr. J. M. Lissack moved:—

That each constituent synagogue shall, when forwarding the annual budget to the Treasurers of the United Synagogue, submit full particulars of all accounts of members that are more than twelve months in arrear, and that the Treasurers shall, when requested by the local synagogue, take such steps as they may deem necessary to enforce payment.

He said that the great blot on the annual budget was the enormous amount of outstanding accounts which last year figured at £5,976, though the real sum was nearer £10,000. The bye-laws provided that a member in arrear might have his seat taken away, and this course might be adopted in synagogues where all seats would be let again when vacant, but could not usefully be applied in synagogues where many seats were unlet. It was undesirable for the Secretary, who was generally the Minister, to write threatening letters, and the plan he proposed would be to place the matter in the hands of the Treasurers, which was more likely to have effect.

Mr. S. J. Phillips seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. C. Van Biema.

Mr. J. Trenner moved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee for consideration and report. He did not agree with the terms of Mr. Lissack's motion, but he thought the case demanded enquiry.

Mr. I. Goldstein seconded the motion.

Mr. Wolf Myers, one of the Treasurers, opposed the motion, which he considered was contrary to the interests of the constituent synagogues. Power would be taken out of their hands, and local matters be dealt with by the Treasurers. It would revolutionise the present system, and mean much increased work for the central office.

Mr. A. E. Sydney pointed out that seatholders were debtors to the United Synagogue—although their accounts were presented locally—and the plaintiff in case of proceedings would have to be the central body. Local synagogues, if they deemed it necessary to take severe measures for the collection of accounts, could place them now in the hands of the central office. There was, consequently, no need for the motion.

Mr. F. S. Franklin supported the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. W. T. Leviansky.

After some remarks by Mr. L. J. Greenberg, Mr. Lissack said he would accept the amendment, which Mr. Myers said he would not oppose, and it was accordingly carried.

Brondesbury Synagogue.

The Chairman said that the Council would remember that a hitch had occurred in regard to the elections at Brondesbury. Several of the gentlemen who formed the Acting Committee had been found not to be eligible for election, though other members of the synagogue were. The Acting Committee had asked that the election should be postponed and the matter had been referred to the Executive Committee. Meanwhile, those members of the synagogue who were eligible for election had sent in a strongly-worded petition, calling for an immediate election. The Executive Committee had consulted Mr. Sydney as to whether the election could be postponed. Mr. Sydney had replied that it was irregular, and that the election should take place forthwith. There had not been a meeting of the Executive Committee since Mr. Sydney's answer, but they would obviously report on the lines of his reply. He, therefore, moved resolutions calling upon the Acting Committee of the synagogue to hold the election on September 13th next, and discharging the reference to the Executive Committee.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Miscellaneous.

An error having occurred in the return of delegates to the Religious Education Board, it was amended. The effect of the correction is that Mr. A. Posener is substituted for Mr. A. Kenner.

The appointment of a Beadle and Collector of the Hambro Synagogue was sanctioned. An amendment, moved by Mr. L. J. Greenberg, that no portion of the Collector's emoluments should be commission on collections, was defeated.

The Council accepted, with some amendments, a series of regulations governing the collection and audit of the accounts of constituent synagogues. The regulations provide that collectors may only give a provisional acknowledgment of payment, the official receipt being sent within five days by the Secretary. In the case of collection in weekly or monthly instalments official receipts are to be issued at least three times a year. An official professional auditor is substituted for the local lay auditors. Mr. Alfred Henry, F.C.A., was re-appointed Auditor to the United Synagogue, its subsidiary organisations and the Constituent Synagogues.

The sum of £1,075, being the proceeds of the sale of the freehold site in Brady Street, on which the Salomons Almshouses formerly stood, was ordered to be invested in the names of Trustees, the income to be devoted to providing the former inmates of the almshouses with dwelling accommodation, the balance to be utilised as an old age pension fund for members of the United Synagogue, the fund to be known as the "Levy Salomons Fund."

The Board of Management of the Beth Hamidrash were requested to arrange for the consecration of the new building in Commercial Road in the autumn.

An application from the Mile End and Bow Synagogue for burial facilities was agreed to, the conditions being similar to those in force with the Polish and Sandy's Row Synagogues.

A letter was read from the Great Synagogue, stating that an offer had been received from the Jewish Lads' Brigade to erect a memorial to the late Colonel Goldsmid (subscribed for by the non-commissioned officers and lads of the Brigade) outside the synagogue. The memorial was very artistic and comprised a portrait in bronze. The Council confirmed the action of the the Synagogue in accepting the offer.

The receipt of £50 from the West London Synagogue towards the expenses of the Visitation Committee was reported.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

It is hoped that at least £1,500 will be realised by the theatrical garden party, on Friday, in aid of the Actors' Orphanage Fund. The Botanical Gardens were crowded, and the success was complete. Little Max Darewski was quite a hero, and after conducting his compositions, played by the band of the Honourable Artillery Company, he presented a copy to H.R.H. Princess Christian, who was present with her daughter, Princess Victoria. Princess Christian has since accepted the dedication of his latest musical work, "Barcarolle in A flat," and has honoured him with a letter expressing her delight at his composition and her pleasure at his conduct of the Artillery Company's band. Max also received an invitation to play before Mme. Melba, who was much charmed with the young composer. She presented him with a large portrait of herself, inscribed "To little Max Darewski, with much love from Nellie Melba."

Miss Lilla Nordon has been engaged by Miss Maud Hildyard to create the part of "Selina Worts" in the new drama "The Great Awakening."

Mr. Sol. Lustgarten (Sidney Lawton) has been engaged by Mr. Arthur Roberts as conductor, solo pianist, and accompanist for the whole of his 1905 recital tour.

Last week some of the pupils of the Guildhall School of Music gave a highly creditable performance of the second and third acts of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," the second act of Gounod's "Faust," and Gilbert and Sullivan's "Trial by Jury." Mr. Sidney Stern played in all three pieces. He was equally successful in such varied characters as Friar Laurence, Mephistopheles, and the Judge. He not only displayed considerable vocal and dramatic ability, but also exhibited a complete change of personality in each part. Mr. Louis Van Hess was a very acceptable Romeo, and delivered the vocal parts with much taste. The orchestra, which did excellent service, was conducted by M. Georges Jacobi.

At the request of Mrs. Walter Abrahams, the members of the Alpha Literary and Dramatic Club have consented to give a performance of a popular play at a West End theatre in November next, in aid of the South Paddington Branch of the League of Mercy, of which Mrs. Abrahams is Vice-President. A poem composed expressly for the occasion will be recited by a well-known actress.

On Monday Miss Avice Meredith gave a dramatic recital at the Æolian Hall, when she was repeatedly recalled and encored for her clever recitations. Miss Amely Heller was encored for her violin solos; other excellent artists, including Chevalier Gansy, assisted at the piano.

Messrs. E. Ascherberg and Co. have secured the publishing rights of Mr. Hermann E. Darewski, Junr's. ballad, "When Shadows Mellow," which will shortly be issued.

Miss Helena Lewisohn's Shakesperean costume recitals at Dover have proved a great attraction. Miss Lewisohn is appearing this week at the Princess Pavilion, Torquay, where she has been engaged by the Corporation for the last five years.

Mr. W. Schaffer's Yiddish operatic and dramatic company will again appear at the Standard Theatre on Monday in Yiddish operettas and melodramas.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* states:—

Comparatively few persons are aware that the once great actress of the Comédie Francaise, Rachel, who died so far back as 1858, has a sister still living in Paris. This sister, Mdlle. Léa Félix, was hurt in a carriage accident recently, but is now getting better. Mdlle. Félix retired from the stage fifteen years ago, her last appearance being as Joan of Arc, in Barbier's drama, at the Porte Saint-Martin. She always retained her family name of Félix. Mdlle. Rachel, the great tragedienne, had four sisters and one brother. All her sisters were actresses, like herself, and had considerable success in the profession. Léa Félix is, in all probability, the only one of the sisters now living.

Jewish Board of Guardians.

A meeting of the Jewish Board of Guardians was held at the offices, Middlesex Street, on Monday, the President, Mr. Leonard L. Cohen, in the Chair.

There were present:—

Messrs. J. M. Ansell, A. E. Franklin, M. A. Green, Wolf Harris, Lawrence Isaacs Alphonse Joseph, H. R. Levinsohn, H. J. Marcus, S. J. Phillips, A. Rosenfeld, J. A. Samuel, Meyer Spielmann, Algernon Sydney, I. Seligman, D. F. Schloss and Arthur Stiebel.

A letter was read from Mr. Leopold de Rothschild acknowledging the receipt of a letter of condolence on the death of his relatives, the Barons Alphonse and Nathaniel de Rothschild.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of sympathy was passed with Mr. H. G. Lousada, a member of the Board, on the death of his mother.

The President reported a further grant of £1,500 from the Jewish Colonisation Association for special emigration cases. That made a total of £3,000 received from that source during the year.

Emigration.

The following recommendations of the Executive Committee as to a working arrangement with the Jewish Emigrants' Information Board was adopted on the motion of the President:—

(1) Four representatives of the Jewish Emigrants' Information Board shall be annually nominated to serve on the Emigration Committee of the Jewish Board of Guardians, for the purpose of the rotas, and for assisting cases applying for emigration and for considering all applications for emigration from other institutions; it being understood that non-assisted and provincial cases shall be dealt with by the Honorary Officers of the Jewish Emigrants' Information Board, either personally or by correspondence, at the offices of the Board of Guardians. (2) The Jewish Emigrants' Information Board shall pay over to the Emigration Committee of the Board of Guardians the amount of money guaranteed to it for two years, estimated at £150 per annum, and such other amounts as it may receive towards expenses. (3) The Emigration Committee of the Board of Guardians shall conduct all correspondence with the colonies and other parts relating to cases assisted by the Committee, it being understood that this work may hereafter involve a payment on the part of the said Committee of some of the expenses in Canada. (4) The "Special Fund" in the hands of the Jewish Emigrants' Information Board shall be handed over to the Jewish Board of Guardians for emigration purposes, and this money shall be applied to the objects for which it was collected. (5) The above arrangements shall come into operation on October 4th, 1905, shall remain in force for two years, and shall be terminable thereafter at any date by six months' notice either by the Board of Guardians or by the Jewish Emigrants' Information Board. (6) Messrs. Lawrence A. Isaacs, Meyer A. Spielmann, Denzil Myer and Benn Lazarus shall be elected under Clause 1. to serve for the remainder of the current year.

The Chairman said that at the instance of the Committee of the Jewish Emigrants' Information Board, a conference had been held between that body and the Board of Guardians, and the recommendations put forward were the result of that conference. The Board had been constituted to fill up a void in the emigration arrangements, to furnish emigrants with information concerning the countries in which they might wish to settle, and to furnish them with advisers when they reached their destinations. The Board of Guardians had hitherto been satisfied to arrange for emigration and to leave the emigrants to settle for themselves when they arrived in the new country. In that they had differed from all other emigration institutions in the country. The two bodies had co-operated closely since the establishment of the Emigrants' Board, and it was felt that still closer working arrangements were necessary.

Finance.

The Treasurer stated that since the last meeting he had been able to obtain a definite statement of their accounts for the first half-year. The comparative figures for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 were incomes of £9,100, £10,200 and £11,343 respectively, independent of the Emergency Fund and moneys received for the increase of allowances to widows. An increase was especially noticeable under the heading of donations received. The expenditure in relief during the same periods had increased as follows:—£6,953, £8,600 and £11,570. Every item in the expenditure for relief during the past half-year showed an increase. The conclusion derived from those figures was that, the administrative expenses being the same as in the previous year, the deficit of £4,300 on January 1st had grown to £6,400 on June 30th. In 1903 the deficit had actually decreased in six months, and in 1904 it had increased by the small amount of £93. Their position was even worse than it appeared, for they needed a surplus in the first half-year in order to meet the expenses of the third quarter, in which, as a rule, no income was received. £1,400 had resulted from the special appeal. On July 7th the overdraft on the bank was £7,743.

The Chairman emphasised the statement he had made at the last meeting, to the effect that they could not go on through the summer without increased support from the community. The only criticism he had heard on their appeal was that they had been too modest in asking for only £6,000. He knew that that amount would not put them out of their trouble, but he was afraid of asking for too much. The members of the Board had very generously responded to the appeal, but not many members of the general community had done likewise.

The Treasurer reported the receipt of a donation of ten guineas from the Worshipful Company of Cutlers.

He also reported the receipt of the following legacies and donations in memoriam:—The Executors of the late Mr. Lionel Van Oven on account of residue, £3,000; the Executors of the Mr. F. D. Mocatta, £1,000; the late Mr. Beresford S. Cohen, £250; the late Mr. Lionel B. Joseph, £45; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Lousada, in memory of the late Mrs. G. B. Lousada, £10 10s.; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Stiebel, in memory of the late Mrs. G. B. Lousada, £10 10. All of these sums were ordered to be invested.

Miscellaneous.

The Board considered the draft scheme of the Charity Commission on the winding up of the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan Society.

Mr. H. R. Levinsohn read a letter from Mr. Walter Seligman, in which he pointed out that the only clause which concerned the Board was that reciting that all the assets of the Society should be assigned to the Board, to be administered as a separate fund to be known as the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Loan Society Fund. It was agreed that the scheme should be accepted, subject to the approval of the Hon. Solicitor of the Board.

The Executive Committee recommended:—

That two representatives of the Board be nominated upon the Daneswood Sub-Committee for the After Care of Consumptive Cases, and that the Board contribute one-third of the salary, not exceeding £2 per week plus travelling expenses, of an official to be engaged by the Board as one of the staff, to find suitable occupations for consumptive cases; and that this arrangement be terminable by either the Board or the Committee at three months' notice.

The recommendations were agreed to.

The Chairman announced that Mr. D. F. Schloss, the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, had been invited to attend the International Conference on Tuberculosis, to be held in Paris in October. Mr. Schloss hoped to be able to be present.

Union of Jewish Literary Societies.

[Communicated.]

A meeting of the Council was held at Jews' College on July 13th, the President, Sir Philip Magnus, in the Chair. There were also present:—

The Misses A. Abadi and B. Pool, Dr. S. A. Hirsch, Messrs. I. Abrahams, I. Cohen, F. S. Franklin, E. Levine, M. Myers, S. Rosenbaum, H. J. Sandheim and Lucien Wolf.

A communication was read from Miss Klingenstein regarding her appointment.

On the motion of Mr. F. S. Franklin, seconded by Mr. M. Myers, it was resolved:—

That the Council desires to express to Miss Klingenstein its sincere thanks and appreciation of the work she has done for the Union as Secretary during the past half year, often largely beyond what was expected from her in the original arrangement made, and in consideration of this they offer her re-appointment at an increased salary.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Hyamson, seconded by Mr. F. S. Franklin, Mr. Leon Simon, B.A., was elected Hon. Secretary, and co-opted a member of the Council.

Mr. I. Abrahams proposed, and Dr. S. A. Hirsch seconded:—

That a Chairman of the Council be appointed whose duty it shall be, in the absence of the President, unless otherwise arranged, to preside at all meetings of the Council.

Mr. A. M. Hyamson moved as an amendment the addition at the end of the resolution of the words, "and its Committees."

Mr. H. J. Sandheim seconded the amendment, which was lost.

The proposer and seconder of the resolution then accepted the modified form as follows:—

That a Chairman of the Council be appointed to preside at all meetings of the Council in the absence of the President.

Mr. F. S. Franklin was elected Chairman of the Council.

On the motion of the President, Dr. M. Friedländer was re-elected Hon. Chairman.

The Treasurer announced that after the payment of accounts and other liabilities that would shortly fall due, the balance at the bank would be reduced to about £15.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Hyamson, the Middlesbrough Jewish Literary Circle was admitted a constituent.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Hyamson it was decided to convene the meeting of the Secretaries of the Societies for the afternoon of Sunday, September 17th, the meeting to be held at Jews' College if permission is obtained.

On the motion of Mr. A. M. Hyamson it was decided to ask the President to deliver his address on Monday, October 16th, at 8.30 p.m., in the Botanical Theatre of University College, subject to the consent of the authorities of that institution.

The Council considered the following resolution of the Conference:—

That instead of a Summer Assembly, it be an instruction to the Council of the Union to organise every year an Autumn gathering at some provincial centre accessible to the neighbouring constituent societies.

On the motion of Mr. I. Abrahams it was resolved:—

That in pursuance of the resolution of the Conference it be referred to the hon. officers of the Union to consider whether an Assembly of the Union could be held in the autumn at Birmingham or another provincial centre, the expenses to be incurred by the Assembly and not to fall on the Union.

The retiring Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. M. Hyamson, reported on the Jewish Literary Congress. The report was accepted with one alteration to the effect that the Conference had adopted unamended Mr. I. Cohen's resolution:—

That it be an instruction to the new Council to inquire into the causes of the present decline of the Jewish Literary Society movement, and to devise measures for increasing the efficiency and utility of literary societies.

A Committee, consisting of the Rev. S. Levy, Messrs. I. Cohen, A. M. Hyamson, S. Rosenbaum and L. Simon was appointed to consider the resolution.

On the motion of Mr. M. Myers, it was resolved that in order to keep the work of the Union before the public, communiqués of the proceedings of the Council should be issued to the Jewish press.

Mr. I. Abrahams proposed, and Mr. F. S. Spiers seconded:—

That an Advisory Committee be appointed to correspond with the constituent societies on literary matters, and to suggest to the Council from time to time schemes for developing the literary work of the Union.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Israel Abrahams, A. M. Hyamson, and F. S. Spiers were elected on the Committee.

The following Committees were re-appointed:—The East End, the Revs. A. Feldman and S. Levy, Miss A. Abadi, Messrs. Leon Simon and M. Myers. The Boys' and Girls' Clubs, Mr. M. Myers.

Jewish Branch of the Country Holidays Fund.—The Rev. Michael Adler requests us to acknowledge the receipt by him of £69 collected by the pupils of Miss Bennett of Endsleigh Gardens. Miss Esther Schlesinger contributed £16, Miss Fanny Lissack £13 15s., Miss Lily Spitzel £12 10s., Miss Doris Levy £3 5s., Miss Queenie Franks £3 1s., Miss Hannah Phillips £2 18s. 2d., and Miss Queenie Linden £2 1s.

CITY OF LONDON
TRUSS SOCIETY.
Established 1807.
For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.
Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Vice-Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Annual Subscribers of £1 1s. are entitled to recommend four patients within the year. 8964 Patients were relieved last year.
The Committee earnestly
APPEAL for ADDITIONAL FUNDS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS and BEQUESTS will be thankfully received at the Institution by—
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Secretary
35, Finsbury Square, E.C.

THE ALIENS BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (Monday).

On the report stage of the Aliens Bill on Monday Mr. EMMOTT moved to omit Clause 1, urging that no case had been made out for the exclusion of aliens, and objecting generally to the machinery of the Bill.

The HOME SECRETARY opposed the deletion of the clause.

Mr. BRYCE declared that the Government had not met the arguments of the Oppositon against the Bill, and he characterised the measure as a sham.

The amendment was defeated by 228 to 132; majority against, 96.

Mr. C. MCARTHUR proposed to move an amendment imposing on the State the duty of providing accommodation for the examination of immigrants on arrival, stating that he had consulted with the Cunard and other companies upon whom the burden of carrying out the Act would fall, and, while recognising the conciliatory spirit of the Home Secretary, they thought it was unfair that this charge should be thrown upon them.

The SPEAKER, however, pointed out that an amendment to increase the public charges under the Bill was not admissible on the report stage.

Mr. MCARTHUR accordingly confined himself to moving that the section providing that the immigrants should be examined on the ship "or elsewhere," should be altered to "on the ship or such other convenient place as in the direction of the immigration officer he may appoint."

Mr. AUSTIN TAYLOR seconded.

Lord E. FITZMAURICE suggested that the examination of immigrants should take place in public, so that the friends of the immigrants and representatives of the press might have access to the Court.

The HOME SECRETARY said that the original intention was to hold the inquiry on board the ship, but, to suit the convenience of the shipowners, the word "elsewhere" was inserted. He did not think the private affairs of the aliens should be discussed in public.

The amendment was negatived by 227 to 142; majority against, 85.

Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL proposed an amendment by which admission would be granted to an alien who could prove that he would be supported by his relatives.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that this would be covered by the words "in a position to obtain the means of decently supporting himself."

The amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. KEIR HARDIE moved to add a subsection to the clause providing that an immigrant should be considered an undesirable immigrant, "If he is brought into this country under contract to take the place of workmen during a trade dispute."

Mr. BELL said that if the amendment were rejected the working classes would come rightly to the conclusion that this Bill was intended not to prevent, but to facilitate, the displacement by foreign labour.

The HOME SECRETARY pointed out that at present an employer could bring in an unlimited number of foreign workmen, while under the Bill he could only bring in those who were desirable.

After further discussion, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL repudiated the suggestion that the Bill was of a protective nature, and the amendment was defeated by 230 to 163; majority against, 67.

Sir C. DILKE moved an amendment to the provision in the clause which permits a political refugee to enter this country if he can prove that he is seeking admission "solely to avoid prosecution for an offence of a political character." He proposed that such refugees should be admitted on proving that they sought admission "for political reasons," but suggested that the Government should find a form of words which would meet the difficulty. This subject had not yet been before the House, having been shut out by the closure, yet it was probably more prominent in the minds of a large number of people in this country than any other matter in connection with the Bill. All that had been said in regard to the principle of asylum in cases of religious persecution applied with even greater force to the smaller number of cases affected by political persecution. The words of the clause were obviously unsatisfactory and insufficient, because the number of political refugees who could show that they were avoiding an actual prosecution for a definite political offence was very small. The case of distinguished refugees from Russia who had at various times sought refuge in England was a case in point. In Russia there was an enormous amount of arbitrary arrests for political ideas—on the mere suspicion that certain political opinions were held. For the single year 1903 the number of persons who were inquisitorially sent by this punishment to long detention, or to various forms of exile in different parts of Siberia, without any form of trial, was 4,867. Such persons were sometimes warned of the probability of their arrest, but if they fled none of them could show that they were avoiding a prosecution for a definite offence.

Mr. BALFOUR said that, with regard to the point raised by the amendment, he thought there was no great difference of opinion in the House as to the desirability of admitting persons into this country who were driven out of their own country on the ground of being involved in political agitatio or being in danger of political punishment. The question was how to word the clause so as to let in those they desired to let in, and to keep out those they desired to keep out. A man might think he had been flouted by his fellow-citizens, he might think that his merits were insufficiently appreciated either by the party to which he belonged or by the general community—(laughter)—and seek asylum elsewhere. This amendment would not keep him out. A man who was destitute, and was, therefore, by hypothesis of the class they desired to exclude, might turn their intentions to naught simply by saying that the political condition of the country he left was so utterly repulsive to him that he preferred the calmer atmosphere of British political institutions. That was not the class they desired to admit, even though they were destitute. The class they did desire to admit, even though destitute, were those who, in peril of their lives or their liberty, were flying from their country to avoid the harder fate which in less happily constituted communities than our own too often overcame those who opposed the Government of the day. While he objected to Sir C. Dilke's suggestion, he was willing to insert words which would provide that a man should not be excluded from the country who came here solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, or persecution for an offence of a political character.

Mr. ASQUITH suggested the case of a man who was subjected to arbitrary confiscation of property without prosecution. The right hon. gentleman let fall one expression which he heard with great satisfaction, because it seemed to embody the true principle, and that was when he spoke of men leaving their country from peril to life or liberty. If the words were adopted—"to avoid danger to life, limb, or liberty on political or religious grounds," he believed they would not be one whit too wide to meet the circumstances of the case, and he imagined would give general satisfaction.

Mr. RIDLEY suggested that the word "imminent" should be inserted in the proposed amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it was not desirable to complicate the clause further.

Mr. RUFUS ISAACS suggested that after the words "solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, or for an offence of a political character," there should be added the following:—"Or to avoid persecution involving danger to life or limb on account of religious or political belief."

The House divided, when the amendment was defeated by 244 to 162; majority against, 82.

The HOME SECRETARY moved an amendment covering the case of an immigrant who sought admission to avoid prosecution "or punishment on religious or political grounds."

The amendment was agreed to.

The HOME SECRETARY moved another amendment in the same subsection relating to an immigrant who wished to enter the country so as to avoid "persecution, involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief."

Major EVANS-GORDON moved an amendment to the Home Secretary's amendment providing that in such cases the persecution sought to be avoided by the immigrant should involve "'imminent' danger of imprisonment or 'immediate' danger to life or limb on account of religious belief." The object aimed at was to limit the exemption to actual and immediate cases of hardship and suffering from persecution on account of religious or political belief in Eastern Europe. He cordially recognised that it was right to afford asylum to people really in danger of life and limb, but they must not open the door to all sorts of undesirable persons who might plead, or actually of set purpose qualify, as religious or political refugees. There was a clear distinction, and unless some safeguard were adopted the Bill would be robbed of many of its best points.

Mr. RIDLEY, jr. seconding the amendment, said any man of the Hebrew faith might say he did not enjoy liberty in certain Continental States, and he might say it with perfect truth, but the admission upon this general allegation would defeat the object of the Bill.

Lord HUGH CECIL hoped the Government would adhere to the amendment as it stood. He had listened with attention to his hon. and gallant friend, and, not suspecting him of any want of sympathy with those it was the object of the amendment to protect, he could not understand how, from his hon. friend's point of view, the amendment would improve the Government proposal. There was no difference, whether the punishment was imminent or remote, and the imminence had nothing to do with its severity. At what particular point did the danger become imminent? Were they to wait until the police were actually on the track of the refugee, or would the issue of a warrant be sufficient, or the fact that accusation had been made or suspicion aroused? It seemed to him the word added nothing but confusion to the amendment as it stood. (Hear, hear.) He was much more apprehensive that the genuine refugee would not be able to get through than that the safeguards were not sufficient. The discretion left in the Bill generally to the immigration officer he did not like, but the discretion left in the case of refugees was not so difficult to exercise as that in regard to persons who had the difficult task of proving that they could make a decent livelihood in this country. He would have been sorry if, on the plea of excluding criminals, lunatics, or other undesirable persons, they had done an act so uncharitable as to shut our doors in the face of those who were suffering from oppression. He was sure his hon. friend and his supporters did not wish to do that, and he hoped the amendment would be withdrawn.

After some remarks by Mr. BALFOUR, who recommended the House to adhere to the terms of the Government amendment, Major Gordon's amendment was withdrawn.

Sir CHARLES DILKE, on behalf of Mr. Asquith, moved to insert the word "liberty."

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opposing the amendment said that the word "imprisonment" covered the case.

Mr. BUXTON said that exile would not be imprisonment.

After further discussion, Mr. BALFOUR said that he thought that all the House desired to obtain, in the way of protection for the victims of persecution, would be obtained by using the words which the Government had put in the Bill. If in the interests of those victims the House extended these words they would do them no service, but might do a great deal towards destroying the efficacy of the Bill. He thought they would be well advised to adhere to words which, though not agreed to the other night, did, he believed, substantially carry out the common objects of both sides of the House.

Sir Charles Dilke's amendment was negatived by 203 to 147; majority against, 56.

Mr. RUFUS ISAACS moved, as an amendment to the amendment, to add the words, "or political opinions," in order to extend to those who sought asylum on account of their political opinions the same protection and freedom as was extended to those who sought it on account of religious belief.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL hoped the House would not think it necessary to adopt the amendment. He held that they had adequately dealt with this matter in a previous amendment, wherein the case of punishment on political grounds was provided for. Such punishment was not to be interpreted as being confined to punishment which followed legal process—it included also punishment without legal process, such as injury to liberties or property.

The amendment was defeated by 214 to 152; majority against, 62.

Mr. AUSTIN TAYLOR moved an amendment omitting the qualification of six months' residence in this country required by the Bill in order to entitle an alien who was rejected by another country to readmission to this country. This class of immigrant had been variously described as the Wandering Jew or the Flying Dutchman. (Laughter.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the amendment, which, after some criticism by Mr. RUNCIMAN, was defeated by 220 to 162.

An amendment moved by Mr. LEIF JONES, providing for the admission of British-born immigrants, was agreed to.

Mr. DALZIEL moved the omission of Clause 2 for the purpose of obtaining some further information as to the Immigration Board, and the qualifications of its members. He asked if each member of the board would be paid, and if the legal profession would be represented upon it.

Mr. AKERS-DOUGLAS said the greatest care would be taken in the selection of members for the boards, and the panel would include a certain number of magistrates. One member would be a magistrate, and of the other two one would be selected for his administrative experience and knowledge of the work of a Poor Law guardian, and the third would be a man of business experience. Labour would be represented as well as capital. It was proposed that the members should receive payment for their services.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (Tuesday).

The report stage was continued and concluded on Tuesday.

Sir HOWARD VINCENT, speaking on the proposal to omit Clause 2, thought that the Home Secretary had met all objections as to the constitution of the immigration boards.

After further discussion, the House divided on the question that Clause 2 stand part of the Bill. This was carried by 173 to 132.

Mr. CREMER moved to add to the end of the clause a subsection providing that one member of the Board should be a member of some bona fide organisation of workmen.

Mr. J. WILSON seconded.

The HOME SECRETARY gave an assurance that working men would be placed on the panel, and would, in most instances, serve on the Board; but he could not accept the amendment.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL thought the amendment a reasonable one as

the working men would best appreciate the troubles which had induced an immigrant to come to this country.

The amendment was rejected by 217 to 168; majority against, 49.

On Clause 4 (expenses of return of alien),

Mr. Leif Jones moved as an amendment to strike out subsection 2 of the clause, on the ground that to make the master of a ship responsible for the subsequent good behaviour of aliens whom he brought to this country was unfair in principle and unworkable in practice.

Mr. Emmott seconded the amendment.

The Attorney-General said that the subsection was argued at some length in Committee, and he hoped the amendment would not be pressed. The subsection would tend to make the shipowner more careful.

The amendment was lost by 244 to 177; majority against, 67.

The following amendments to Clause 8 in the name of the Home Secretary, were under the closure resolution, then agreed to: Line 29, after "Act," insert "on an appeal to an immigration board." Line 33, after "character," insert "or whether a crime is an extradition crime." Line 34, leave out from the first "State," to the end of line 35, and insert "in accordance with rules made under this Act, and the board shall act in accordance with his decision."

The Bill was then ordered for third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS (Wednesday).

THIRD READING CARRIED.

The Home Secretary moved the third reading of the Bill. He reviewed some of the criticisms that had been passed on it, and urged that the shipping companies would not experience great hardship under the Bill. A desire had been expressed on both sides of the House that no political or religious refugee should be turned back from these shores for want of means. It had never been the desire of the Government to exclude such refugees. The difficulty had been to find suitable words which would not offer facilities for evading the Bill. He thought that the amendment originally proposed by the Prime Minister really met all the genuine cases, and that though it did not go so far as the right hon. member for the Forest of Dean (Sir Charles Dilke) desired, the larger proportion of members on both sides felt that it was a perfectly fair proposal. The point had been raised that the Bill made destitution a ground for exclusion; but in reply to that he would urge that the class which unfortunately was generally destitute was the class which had caused a great deal of inconvenience and suffering to the working classes in certain portions of London and the country, and it would have been impossible to bring forward an effective Bill if they had not dealt with this class. (Hear, hear.) Those alien criminals who would not be kept out by the Bill would be dealt with under the expulsion clauses. He anticipated that the Bill would exercise a great deterrent effect. The Government had sought to make concessions to meet certain hardships, and he felt certain that if the measure became law, the proper administration of its provisions would secure the object its promoters had in view. (Cheers.)

Major Seely moved the rejection of the Bill. The Bill was a sham bill in regard to the exclusion of criminals. The odds were at least 200 millions to one against catching a criminal by means of the Bill. But he objected to the Bill also because it marked the abandonment of a great and high principle which, if not immemorial, had been slowly and laboriously built up—the principle that to keep out people because they were miserable was neither wise nor right. He was glad to note that the members who specifically represented labour in the House had refused to be seduced by the specious pretensions of keeping out competing labour, and they had found an unexpected ally in the noble lord the member for Greenwich. The exclusion of the miserable, which the noble lord thought unworthy of a great national Church, others opposed as an offence against the commonwealth of humanity. (Cheers.) Only £27,000 was spent in poor-law relief of aliens, and the Government proposed to sacrifice a great and generous principle for a few paltry thousands of pounds.

Mr. Trevelyan seconded the amendment. He said the Bill was trivial in character, and infringed a very high principle of national policy. It would exclude only a very small number of aliens, and it was proposed to spend £24,000 of public money. The Bill did nothing to prevent sweating or overcrowding, which were both British products. Laws were needed to control native monopolists, and not to bully aliens who were not responsible for home neglect, indifference, and bad work. (Hear, hear.)

Major Evans-Gordon said that the Bill was supported by East End Liberal candidates. He yielded to no man in sympathy for the persecuted, but he could not ignore the sufferings of our own unemployed workmen displaced in their occupations and in their homes by these alien immigrants. In his own small division of Stepney 425 houses in the past 12 months had become occupied by foreign aliens. (Hear, hear.) Of these houses 379 had been occupied by English families. On a moderate estimate the 425 houses were now occupied by at least eight aliens each, so that in 12 months there had been an influx of 3,400 aliens into the Parliamentary division of Stepney. The exemptions with regard to religious and political persecution were too wide, and there was a danger that they would be used for the purpose of evading the statute. The Bill was nevertheless a great step in advance, and he thanked the Government for having introduced it.

Mr. Atherley-Jones supported the amendment. The general percentage of paupers in London was 7·9, of alien paupers 2·4. In Lambeth there was more overcrowding than where aliens lived. Mr. Chamberlain supported the Bill because it excluded competition, but the aliens did not compete. The Bill involved serious risk of excluding individuals fleeing from political or religious persecution.

Mr. Stuart M. Samuel said that it was about time that some figures were given in regard to this question. The hon. and gallant member for Stepney had said that 425 houses in that Borough had changed ownership since last year, but he omitted to say that the Town Clerk of Stepney had reported that there were 1,500 houses vacant there. (Cheers and laughter.) The Town Clerk of Stepney also reported that there were to-day no people in receipt of out-relief in Whitechapel; whereas in Poplar, where there were no aliens, 6,000 people were receiving out-relief.

Major Evans-Gordon said the hon. member omitted to say that in Whitechapel it had been the policy of the Board of Guardians for years past not to give out-relief, while in Poplar it had been the policy to extend out-relief. (Cheers.) Besides this, in Whitechapel, the Jewish Board of Guardians had contributed enormously to the relief of the foreign population.

Mr. Samuel said his point was that the alien did not drive the British working man on to the rates. What the Jewish Board of Guardians expended was not a charge upon the rates of this country. (Hear, hear.) They must come back to the fact that £29,000 was the total cost throughout the country of the aliens last year, and when the Secretary to the Board of Trade, relying on the Board of Trade returns, said that 75,000 aliens came to this country it was not a fair statement, as the Board of Trade returns did not give the number of aliens who went on to other countries. The charge of the Prime Minister that the aliens reduced the standard of living here was a difficult one to meet, and if substantiated would be a just reproach. But in St. George's-in-the-East, which had a large alien population, for the last fortnight the birth-rate was 52 per 1,000, or nearly double that of London, while the deaths were at the rate of 12·3 per 1,000, the lowest ever known in the district. It was not likely that such figures would be found among people living in conditions likely to reduce the standard of life. It had been stated recently that in Stepney nearly 20 per cent. of the population were not legally married. But that estimate was only arrived at after excluding the Jews. That did not suggest that the aliens reduced the standard of living, nor did the fact that 98 per cent. was the figure of school attendance; or that 42 public-houses were recently closed in his district. He could point to street after street in Whitechapel and Stepney which were formerly dens of thieves, and down which in his experience policemen had been afraid to go, but which were now perfectly safe owing to the settlement of aliens there. If the Government did anything to interfere with the trade brought there by aliens they would regret it, for many British workpeople who were employed in these trades would suffer. The Bill had been announced as for the benefit of the working classes, and also in relief of the Jews from burdens thrown upon them. But as the labour members had denounced the Bill on behalf of the working men, so he denounced it on behalf of the Jews, who desired no protection from the congenial task of succouring those not so fortunate as themselves, and who did not limit their succour to people of their own race or religion. (Cheers.) This country had a great reputation for its generosity to the oppressed throughout the world, and without regard to their religious belief. He suggested to the Government that this country had not altered in that respect.

Sir H. Vincent acknowledged the claim of the last speaker to be heard on this question, and wished that every member had shown such moderation of tone, and assured him that the Bill was in no way directed against the ancient religion which he professed. It was in no sense an anti-Semitic Bill. He admitted that the Bill was not a perfect measure, but he thought it would make aliens hesitate before coming to this country.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that he opposed the Bill because it drew a distinction between the poor and the rich. The Bill was impracticable, faulty, and insincere, and was known to be a mere pandering to a strong prejudice in certain limited localities. The one thing that reconciled him to the Bill was that it would do little harm, but he regretted that it imposed on this country a new character in the eyes of the world, a character which Englishmen had previously been most anxious and careful to avoid. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour said, among other things: We have been accused on this side of the House of having unduly desired to restrict that hospitality which has for generations been extended by us to all and sundry who desire to come to our shores, whatever be their race, whatever be their religion, whatever be their politics, and whatever be their social status. For my own part, I altogether repudiate that view. It must be remembered that hospitality, though a virtue, is not obligatory either upon individuals or upon nations; and if you want it to be practised, either by an individual or by a nation, it is really in the highest degree desirable that it should not be abused; because the inevitable effect of its abuse is to induce restrictions, probably excessive, to be placed on the exercise of that hospitality, and to prevent what is in him who offers it a virtue and to him who receives it a great blessing and advantage. If I am any judge of the failings of nations, not only in Europe, but all over the world, one of the great and growing difficulties arises either from their excessive restrictions on hospitality to other nations, or from the harsh treatment which a people like the Jews too often receive among some of the Eastern peoples of Europe. If it be, as I think it is, a genuine danger, lest we should be as restricted as, for instance, some of our Colonies are, or even lest we should put as severe limitations as the United States of America put upon immigration, or lest we should do as many Continental nations do, who, from geographical conditions, do not attempt to stay immigration, but who treat in the most abominable fashion many of those who are born within their borders—if we are to do that it is plain and, I think, expedient in the interests both of the original inhabitants of these islands and of those who desire to come to us, that we should not permit any abuses in connection with that immigration, any abuses that we can help—and that those abuses should be diminished to the utmost so that the hospitality which we shall extend in the future will be like that of the past, so that those who come among us will be accepted gladly and gratefully, and will become, as we are, citizens of a free country and like ourselves will enjoy every advantage which that free country can give. (Cheers.) One hon. gentleman whom I see opposite me, the member for Whitechapel, made, as I think, a very undeserved attack upon me the other night in connection with the great body of coreligionists to which he belongs. I think he will admit that there is no doubt a danger, not, I hope, at present a great danger, but a real danger, that some of the difficulties from which the Continental nations now suffer might arise if we left this question untouched. We owe an enormous debt to the manner in which the Jewish community in Great Britain has striven to prevent anything of the kind happening. They have, with magnificent and organised generosity, done an immense amount to prevent the evils of which I speak. (Cheers.) I do not think they are behaving with wisdom in ranging themselves in opposition to this Bill, as if we had wholly different aims from what they have. I do not think we have. Of course, it is impossible by any system at the disposal of the Government to exercise the judicious and generous selection which they can exercise and do exercise. They, I think, repatriate large numbers. They do not welcome all of their religion who come over. They are able to say to this man, "You should return," and to another man, "We will provide for you," and to discriminate between the cases, so that the burden of the Jewish immigrant, at all events, is made as small as possible to the country into which he immigrates, and of which he will ultimately become, no doubt, a valuable citizen. I will make a further suggestion, if they will allow me to do so. We have heard a great deal of the possibility of Jews and others—for the moment I confine myself to the Jews—coming to this country in an absolutely destitute condition and being rejected under this Bill from our shores, although they were flying from religious or political persecution. Nobody desires that such a contingency should occur; and I cannot believe, and do not believe, that while the number of such immigrants is at all upon the same plane that it is at present there will ever be any difficulty in that regard. The great Jewish community, without the smallest difficulty, can see to it that no man seeking the hospitality of this country should ever be rejected from these shores. I do not know whether any changes in the actual machinery which they use would be required to attain that purpose; but that it could be attained by that great organisation without difficulty I do not question at all; whether it would be possible to deal with other nationalities in the same way it is a matter of difficulty to ascertain; but that it could be done with regard to every Jewish immigrant is, I think, plain on the face of it, and will hardly be denied by anybody. Mr. Balfour went on to deny that the Bill made any distinction between rich and poor, or that the country was sacrificing any of its traditions of hospitality or liberty. He believed that the Bill, which was moderate, reasonable, and practical, would maintain the precious heritage of equal charity to all citizens of this country.

Mr. Fenwick condemned the Bill, which he said was an electioneering manœuvre, and was not demanded by the working classes.

Major Seely's amendment was lost by 214 to 136; majority against, 78.

The third reading was carried by 193 to 103; majority, 90.

Of Metropolitan members, Captain H. M. Jessel voted for, and Mr. Stuart M. Samuel against, the third reading; Sir Harry S. Samuel paired in favour of the measure. Mr. B. L. Cohen neither voted nor paired. The other Jewish members who voted were Col. Lucas and Mr. H. H. Marks for the third reading, and Mr Maurice Levy and Mr. Herbert Samuel against.

"The Parting of the Ways."

Essays on the Philosophy of Zionism, Translated from the Original Hebrew of Achad-Haam, by Lilian Ruth Bentwich.

III.—PRIEST AND PROPHET.

From the science of mechanics we learn that, given two forces, one tending, say, towards the east, the other towards the north, there will be as a resultant—if they should meet—a compounded motion, which is neither eastwards nor northwards, but takes a middle course. In former times, when all motion was ascribed to the exercise of will-power, the interpretation of this phenomenon was, perhaps, that both forces came to a peaceable understanding, and that each of them voluntarily modified its claims in order to make room for the other. But now that we make a distinction between mechanical motion and that caused by will-power, we know that the two forces do not consciously and voluntarily come to an agreement, but that, on the contrary, each of them persists in its course, and does not allow itself to be diverted even by a hair's-breadth. The spontaneous result of this persistence is a third or composite motion which does not entirely correspond to either of the others.

It is well known that even the movements of the planets in their courses are determined, not only by the relation which each individually bears to the sun, but also by the influence which they have upon one another: this compels each to deviate slightly from the course it would have followed, had it been alone. If, like Pythagoras, we were permitted a glimpse into the harmony of the spheres, we might, perhaps, witness an eternal strife in the upper regions, each heavenly body trying with all its might to force its way according to its own inclination, and refusing to give way to its companions. But since all act in the same way, the desires of no specific planet are satisfied, and as a natural consequence there is outward harmony without the concurrence of any individual, owing to the reciprocal action all have upon the others. If by a miracle some of them were to have a fit of magnanimity, so that—disregarding their own selfish desires—they might for once respect their rivals' wishes, and willingly give place to them, the course of the universe would instantly be interrupted and the cosmic forces would be disintegrated.

So if the human eye were permitted to examine the proceedings of the microcosm—the spiritual life of man—a similar state of things would be observed. The old Jewish scholars, who looked at the whole of life from the ethical standpoint, saw only two primary forces in spiritual life—good and evil. The struggle between these two principles continues unceasingly and with undiminished force throughout the whole of life. There is no possibility of reconciliation between them, because each tries to have its way absolutely and unconditionally. The evil impulse is entirely evil, and has no trace of good about it. It lies in wait for man until death overtakes him, tempts him to wickedness, and arouses base passions. The whole object of its endeavour is to plunge him who follows it into the deepest abyss of sin and shame. On the other hand, the good instinct is exclusively for good. It will not suffer evil in any form or degree for the sake of any object, it abhors the "vanities of this world," even those which are naturally indispensable, because essentially they are of little account. With all its strength it tries to raise man higher and higher, and to develop his intellectual side. ***Fiat justitia, pereat mundus!***—this is the foundation to which both impulses, good and evil, cling with equal tenacity. But just because *both* adhere equally firmly to their basis, the world is not ruined by either; the result of their activity is a composite motion, which sometimes attains a certain degree of harmony. This motion does not permit either of them to take a definite turn in either direction, and thereby to retard the world's progress. An ingenious Talmudic story is to the effect that the "Just" once seized the evil instinct and cast it into prison. For three days the good instinct alone ruled the world, "and they sought for a new-laid egg in all the Holy Land, and could not find one."

Modern European scholars, who see spiritual life under quite a different aspect, discover many more than two forces, but they form just the same conception of the functions of these forces. The French writer Paulhan regards the soul as a great community, consisting of countless individuals—impressions, ideas, feelings, etc. Each one lives its life apart, and is always trying to extend its influence beyond a reasonable limit, to attract to itself all mental processes corresponding to its own nature, and to reject those which are at variance with it; in short, it seeks to set its seal upon the whole of life, without troubling in the least about the existence of its rivals or going a single step out of its way for their sake, unless, since all are acting in the same way, it is forced to yield to one of them. Even then it does not despair, or moderate its claims in the slightest degree; it remains immoveable, and, fully-equipped, it bides its time until it can once more do battle with and conquer its enemies. It is this activity in which the whole mass of individuals forming the spiritual community takes part, in which each strives selfishly and single-mindedly for undivided sway, that produces in mankind a life which is complex, comprehensive and many-sided, in which all forces work together, while none attains even the half of its desires. It sometimes happens that after many turns and vacillations, a fixed balance is established between all the forces, so that the compounded motion progresses steadily forwards in a definite direction, without any particular force attempting to break through the circle in which it is fixed. It is then that we see in the soul of man that moral harmony, of which the æsthetic exterior delights us. To the Greeks, the founders of æstheticism, this was the summit of ambition and the ideal of human perfection. Thus, everything in the world which we see and admire because it is complex, beautiful and many-sided, is no more than the result of the encounter of several forces, which themselves are simple and absolutely one-sided. It is only when each strives in its own individual direction, without ever attaining its end, that we have as a result a synthesis of them all—a compounded motion or a lasting harmony. Social life with its many "sides"—even the noblest of them all, the intellectual and ethical sides—is no exception to this rule. No great idea ever became an active force in history, unless it was aided in the beginning, by men who devoted themselves exclusively to it with all their mental and bodily strength. These men see the whole of life through the prism of this idea, which is the one lodestar in their endeavours to reform the world. They do not allow for the other forces which are not governed by their main idea; they do not even trouble about the natural laws which may prohibit it, but—***fiat justitia, pereat mundus!*** And even if the other forces and the laws of nature will not yield to them, and the world still goes on, their endeavours have not been in vain. The new idea has through them become a primary force and guides life in its own direction, as the other forces do in theirs. The harmony which reigns in society—the result of the general encounter of all the forces—must therefore be more or less changed by the advent of a new force. As, however, no single force ever gains a full and absolute victory, none can continue to exist without the unwearying efforts of men devoted to its service.

It sometimes happens that, after the idea has gained a certain influence upon the development of life, its supporters have a "fit of magnanimity," and themselves recognise that it is not practicable to guide the whole of life in one direction, and are therefore satisfied with the settlement which has necessarily been brought about by the encounter of the forces. In this case they will gain far more personal popularity and renown amongst the members of the community, the pillars of general harmony. But at the same time their idea ceases to be a special primary force, and even the influence which it has already won is modified and lessened by the action of the other forces, both old and new. These stand at their posts and try to derive advantage from the misfortune of their opponent, which no longer has a devoted body of supporters to enable it to enlarge its sphere of influence at another's expense. Here we have the same distinction between the two kinds of moral activity on behalf of one and the same idea as in olden times existed between priests and prophets. The prophet is "one-sided." Some particular ethical idea fills his whole mind and absorbs his entire personality, as well as his disposition and feelings, so that he is unable even for a moment to divert his attention from it. He sees the world entirely through the prism of his idea and his sole wish is to make this ideal a reality in every department of life. The prophet strives for this ideal all his life, devotes to it his whole personality, squanders all his strength remorselessly and unhesitatingly and leaves out of account the general conditions of life and the demands of universal harmony. He only judges what *must* happen by his own personal convictions, and not what *may* happen owing to conditions over which he has no control. The prophet is a primary force; his work disturbs the general harmony, but he does not allow himself to be diverted from his idea on that account. He persists still more obstinately in his isolation and idiosyncrasies, remains an extremist devoted solely to the one "side," and yielding place to no other. As there is no prospect of seeing his hopes *altogether* realised, he is always filled with sorrow and anger and during his whole life is "a man of strife and a man of contention to the whole earth." (Jeremiah xv., 10). What is more, his fellow-citizens, those 'many-sided'" dwarfs, who represent the product of the general harmony, call after him: "The prophet is a fool, the man that hath the spirit is mad." (Hosea ix., 7). They look with scorn upon his "narrowness" and idiosyncrasies, ignorant of the fact that they and their many sides are nothing more than the result of the conflict between the influences of those narrow-minded giants.

The priest is different. He only enters upon the scene of action when the prophet has managed to force a way for his idea, to direct the "compounded motion," to a certain extent, towards his "side," and so bring about a new "general harmony" among the motive forces. Though the priest also desires to further the idea, he cannot be counted as one of the giants of humanity. He has not the courage to prosecute a struggle with necessity and reality, and so he is more inclined to yield to necessity, and make a compromise with reality. He forms a broader conception of the relation between actual life and the idea he is upholding, instead of persisting in the single-mindedness of the prophets who demand impossibilities. He no longer desires "that which must be," but "that which may be"—*i.e.*, not the idea, complete with all its peculiarities, but the composite harmony formed by the mingling of the idea with other forces.

This is the standard of the priest which he holds on high and for which he fights—no longer against reality, but against its opponents and with "reality" as his watchword. Thus the idea of the priest is no longer a primary force, but only the chance union of various forces between which there is no essential connection: they happened to meet in the arena of life and were forced, with their respective influences, to join in a "compounded motion." The absolute living idea which, itself immutable, but continually changing the outward aspect of life, seeks to absorb and rule over everything, is lost, together with the prophets who uphold it. What remain are merely a few after-effects, a fleeting impression which the idea during the short period of its existence has made upon the conditions which obtained previous to it. But the priests gather themselves round this ancient standard, and try to defend its existence for the sake of the impression which the prophets have stamped upon it.

Other nations also had their prophets who were, so to speak, the embodiment of an idea. When their prophecy had directed in some measure the "compounded motion" towards a certain point, it vanished from the scene of action, and the results were left in the hands of the priests to be preserved for all time. But in olden times there was more prophecy in Israel than among all the other nations; not in the form of a chance or transient manifestation, but lasting for many generations, as though it were a feature peculiar to this people and emanating from its national individuality. The main idea of Jewish prophecy was the rule of absolute justice over the whole of creation: represented above by the "Heavenly Judge," who holds in His hand the scales of justice, to judge his creatures with righteousness; below, by the earthly judge, viz., Man, who, being created in God's image, is obliged to emulate Him and, to a certain extent, aid Him in the just guidance of the universe. This idea, with all its religious and ethical consequences, was, to a Jewish prophet, the principle of life, the essence of reality, all that existed for him. Justice is beauty, goodness, wisdom, and truth, and without it all is worthless. If he saw any injustice, whether on the part of Man or of Providence, he made no attempt to find out its cause, nor did he take into consideration the need for vindicating its perpetrator. At the same time he did not doubt the power of Justice or the certainty of its ultimate victory: but, he was angry, gave vent to his ill-humour in fiery denunciations, and then went on his way, resuming the struggle for his ideal, and hoping that, either after a certain time or at the "end of days," justice would have dominion over all the earth. "Just art thou, O God!" The prophet does not doubt the truth of this, even when he sees that "the way of the wicked doth prosper" (Jeremiah, xii., 1). For the consciousness that there is a moral necessity for justice on the heavenly throne is strong enough to outweigh the evidence of his own eyes. Without fear the earthly representative of justice cries to the heavenly: "Yet would I reason the cause with thee." This "reasoning the cause" somewhat mitigates his grief, and he continues to work for his ideal, and remains faithful to it.

These prophets of justice, who, with their genius, broke through the barriers of countries and peoples, preaching law and justice towards all mankind, did not, on that account, cease to be true sons of their race. They, too, regarded it as the chosen race, and they referred to it as though no other nation existed for them. But their inclination towards the one side, towards that universal ideal, likewise influenced their nationalism, which was merely the complement of their fundamental idea. In spite of their firm conviction that absolute justice would ultimately triumph, the fact that sometimes their gaze was directed towards "the end of days" proves that they recognised what an immense and difficult task Man had to accomplish to attain to that ideal. Such a task, they felt, could not be successfully carried out by single and isolated workers in different places and at different times, with occasional interruptions. And, therefore, they considered it necessary that there should be an entire community, constituting itself uninterruptedly from generation to generation, the special, permanent support of the power of justice, as opposed to the other forces which rule the world. This community must voluntarily dedicate itself to this "service," must acknowledge the undivided sway of the one idea, and for its sake resolve to wage eternal warfare with the general course of the world. The prophets saw this duty—great and noble it was, but a difficult and thankless task—resting upon the shoulders of the little nation which they loved so well; previous experience had led

them to expect this. Their national ideal was not "a kingdom of priests" (Exodus xix., 6), but, as Moses once exclaimed: "Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets!" (Numbers xi., 29). They wished the nation to become a primary force—the force of justice—and to bear the same relation to the composite harmony of human life in general, which justice itself bore to their own national life in particular. But, like every other primary force, the double—*i.e.*, universal and national—prophetic idea came into conflict in the world of reality with other forces which impeded its progress and interfered with its freedom of movement. Here also the result of the encounter was the synthesis of all the operating forces in a new composite harmony, and from the idea of the prophets was evolved the doctrine of the priests.

The upholders of prophecy, while it was still a force to be reckoned with, were therefore "men of strife" for the priests far more than for the nation as a whole. They were the representatives of the living idea, which gushed forth from their minds in all its freshness and originality, and by means of this alone they thought to conquer the whole of creation. Such men could not be content with a mere "cast" of this idea, which had been made from a composite substance that had hardened and been definitely established for generations. This "cast" was regarded by them as a hindrance separating the nation from their idea. When prophecy came to an end, this resistance also ceased. The priesthood—but not always under this name—as sole heir to the prophetic idea, now took the lead in the nation's affairs. The idea was no longer able to defend itself, and to give practical proof of its influence, because its "special support" among the living was no more. The time came when that part of the idea which was of *universal* application overstepped the boundaries of the Jewish nation, and became an active force in the life of humanity in general; and then the priesthood of Israel was not able to accompany it on its new path, and preserve it in its original purity among the mass of the other ruling forces. And so it only appeared as a primary force, for a moment to be instantly mingled, like a drop in the ocean, with the thousand influences of one kind or another, which assailed it from all sides. As the number of forces opposing it was far greater now than in its former home, its influence was even more circumscribed than before.

Were the Jewish prophets to rise from the grave, and see the result of their efforts in the whole world, there would be no occasion for them to rest on their laurels and rejoice in their victory. Now that the experiment has lasted several thousand years, they would see more clearly the absolute necessity for a "special permanent support" for their universal idea. They would devote themselves with even greater fervour to their *national* idea, and would exclaim with even greater enthusiasm than before: "Would God that all the Lord's people were prophets!"

Even now a similar cry is sometimes raised among Western scholars and rabbis, by the founders of the well-known doctrine of "the mission of Israel among the nations." But, judging from what has been said, the prophetic mission differs from theirs in three essential points:—

(1) The essence of the prophetic mission consists, not in the presentation of a new theoretical truth and in its dissemination until it is universally acknowledged, and, thereby, brings about the fulfilment of the mission; but in the continual guidance of practical life in the direction of absolute justice without any prospect of gaining a complete victory.

(2) Because this guidance is of a practical and not of a theoretical nature, it is indispensable that there should be, not a complete dispersion of Judaism among other nations, but, on the contrary, a partial concentration and centralisation of its forces in one spot, where conditions of life suitable to Jewish idiosyncrasies could be provided.

(3) There is no hope that this guidance will ever completely triumph over the other forces which lead the human race in other directions, for its opponents, as well as its advocates, will never entirely disappear: not, at least, until man ceases to be a human being, and his life ceases to be human, or when, according to the sayings of our wise men, "The Just sit enthroned, and rejoice in the Divine Presence."

WILLS.

The will dated October 28, 1897, with a codicil, of Mr. Manuel Castello, of Hazeldean, Sydenham Hill, and of the Stock Exchange, who died on June 22, in his seventy-ninth year, has been proved by Mr. James Castello, the nephew, of 28, Throgmorton Street, Sir Philip Magnus, of Tangley Hill, Chilworth, and Mr. Edgar Rowe Everington, of 114, Queen Victoria Street, the value of the property being sworn at £5,528 7s. 9d. Mr. Castello gave £50 to the Jewish Board of Guardians; £50 to the Beth Holim Hospital, Mile End Road; and £50 each to the Spanish and Portuguese Congregation, and the Board of Guardians, Bevis Marks. He stated that having given much away in charity in his lifetime he did not feel justified in leaving more by his will. He gave a picture of his ancestor, 1655, and a pair of silver candlesticks, and tea-pot belonging to the late Lord Beaconsfield, to his eldest grandson; £50 each to his nephews, Percy, Joseph, and Benjamin Woolf Castello; £300 to his sister Hannah; £50 each to Sir Philip Magnus, and Edgar Rowe Everington; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he left to the children of his deceased son, Jacob Nunes Castello, by his wife Alice.

Letters of Administration of the property of Mrs. Amelia Levy, widow of the late Mr. Alexander Levy, of 59, Maida Vale, who died on May 16, at the age of seventy-eight, intestate, have been granted to Mr. Albert Lewis Levy, of 59, Maida Vale, the son, the value of the effects being £59 10s. 10d.

The late Mr. Lewis Hyman Abrahams, of 42, Westbourne Gardens, W., and of 65 and 66, Houndsditch, wholesale fancy goods dealer, died on June 20, aged 42, leaving property valued at £8,317 13s. 7d. gross and £8,173 13s. 7d. net. By a will made on January 27, 1897, probate whereof has been granted to Mr. Arthur Abraham Abrahams, of 65 and 66, Houndsditch, the brother, and Mr. Henry Isaacs, of 6, Aberdare Gardens, Hampstead, the testator left everying he should die possessed of in trust for his wife, Mrs. Beatrice Sara Abrahams, for life, and then in equal shares for his children.

The King honoured Mr. and Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild with his company at dinner at Palace House, Newmarket, on Wednesday.

Lord Rothschild and Lady de Rothschild won prizes for Jerseys at the Sussex County Agricultural Society's Show held this week at Horsham. Lady de Rothschild's Whitewood 5th was the champion Jersey cow.

Mrs. Sara Hyamson and Miss Rebecca Samuel have been appointed Managers of the Commercial Street and Buckle Street Jewish Schools as representatives of the Stepney Borough Council. Mrs. Hyamson is the wife of the Rev. Dayan Hyamson, and Miss Samuel was formerly attached to the teaching staff of the Jews' Free School.

"The Universal Steamship Guide for 1905—1906," published by Unwin Bros., Ltd., is a very useful compendium of steamship routes, fares, sailings, etc., which should prove of the utmost service to intending travellers. It is well illustrated by photographs of various places of interest.—"The Holidays, 1905," Walter Hill, is published as usual at this season for the benefit of intending holiday-makers. It is a well-illustrated collection of guides to the districts served by the principal home railway companies, and includes lists of farmhouse and seaside lodgings.—"The Empire's Cricketers," published by the Fine Art Society, contains in every part four spirited portraits in chalk of prominent cricketers.

The Situation in Russia.

The Russian officials at Warsaw have sent a telegram to St. Petersburg asking the Government to maintain the regulations limiting the rights of the Jews. At Kharkov Jewish soldiers are stated to have been arrested who had returned from Odessa with revolutionary proclamations.

A Reuter telegram from Warsaw dated the 13th inst. states:—

Yesterday some Jewish Socialists who have arrived here from Lodz organised a procession with red flags. At Petrokoff the military barred the way and fired, seriously wounding two and slightly wounding 15. In order to avoid further disturbance, the Petrokoff Jews formed a committee, traced the Socialists, and delivered them over to the police. Last night the Socialists ambushed and shot dead the leader of the committee, a house proprietor named Gutkind.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden, in Berlin, it was announced that between January 1st and June 1st of the present year 210,000 marks had been expended for the benefit of the Jews in Russia.

A Reuter telegram from Odessa on Tuesday states:—

A large number of Jewish families are leaving here daily, and are emigrating to England, the United States, and Argentina, largely in consequence of the great loss of business which has resulted in the port of Odessa since the disorders last month.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Times* on Monday reported an interview with Prince Dolgoroukoff, who stated, "The Buligum scheme has certainly been modified in one important particular, namely, the admission of Jews to vote."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The brother of a Guards officer was killed by Jew-baiters, led by a gendarme, during the disorders at Zhitomir. The unfortunate young man was attempting to protect a Jewish girl. This family is consequently divided into two hostile camps.

A *Times* correspondent at Moscow, reporting the opening sitting of the Zemstvo Congress in that city on Wednesday, says that the documents distributed included an appeal from the Jewish community of Moscow in favour of a constitution as the only safeguard against terrorism.

English Zionist Federation.

[Communicated.]

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the English Zionist Federation was held on July 17th, Mr. J. Cowen in the Chair.

Apologies were received from the Rev. S. Alfred Adler, Messrs. L. J. Greenberg, and M. Jacobs.

A vote of condolence was passed to the family of the late Mr. Samuel Isaacs, formerly President of the Birmingham Zionist Association.

Various communications from the Actions Committee were read and discussed.

It was resolved to instruct Zionist Societies to hold meetings in memory of the late Dr. Herzl on Wednesday, July 26th, on the eve of the opening of the Seventh Zionist Congress.

Messrs. Freudenheim and Lozinsky were appointed a sub-committee for holding a meeting of welcome to the delegates on their return from the Congress on August 12th.

The latest election returns include Dr. A. S. Rappoport as Delegate for the Manchester Beacons, "O.A.M."; Mr. H. Ginsburg for the Dorshei Zion and Jerusalem, combined with the Artillery Lane Synagogue, and Mr. J. Yanishevsky for the Hans Herzl Lodge.

Dr. J. M. Salkind was appointed to act as leader of the Delegates' Excursion Party, which will start from Charing Cross station on Tuesday, July 25th, at 9 p.m., and reach Basle on the following day.

It was resolved to remit another £100 to the Actions Committee on account of the Shekel collection.

The Executive sanctioned the publication by the English Zionist Federation of the revised pamphlet entitled "Zionism," by Dr. Max Nordau, and translated into English by Mr. Israel Cohen.

On the motion of Mr. Goldblum, seconded by Mr. Woolf, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

The Executive Committee of the English Zionist Federation has read with the deepest regret of the determination of Dr. Nordau not to become a candidate for position as Leader, and, in consideration of the present state of the Zionist movement, it expresses its most earnest hope and desire that Dr. Nordau will reconsider his decision in the interest of the Zionist cause.

Dr. Weitzman, Messrs. J. Cowen, L. J. Greenberg, and M. Shire were nominated to serve on the permanent Committee at the forthcoming Congress.

Brondesbury Synagogue.—Mr. Ivor M. Rosenbaum has resigned the office of Hon. Secretary of this synagogue, which he has held since the inception of the movement some five years ago. Pending the election of Reader and Secretary, the Rev. B. N. Michelson has been appointed Secretary *pro tem*. Mr. Rosenbaum has received from the Secretary of the United Synagogue a very flattering letter, in which his labours for the synagogue are cordially recognised.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Hebrew and Religion Classes will take place next Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Harris M. Lazarus, wife of the Minister, will distribute the prizes.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The Synoptic Gospels and the Jewish Consciousness.

With considerable courage, Mr. C. G. Montefiore attempts in the new number of the *Hibbert Journal* to grapple with a most serious question. What does a liberal Jew, educated under modern conditions, think of the ethical and religious teaching of the Gospels? Does it strike him as altogether un-Jewish? Is there, despite what may repel, anything in it which he can adopt as supplementary to his Judaism, or as something in advance of what his Judaism teaches him?

Now such an inquiry would not have been possible until recent times. For observe what it implies. It depends on the admission that a book sacred to one religious denomination may be discussed merely as a book by the members of another denomination. To the Christian, the Gospels are not only a collection of doctrines and maxims and parables. They enshrine the record of a supernatural life. Now while this was the only way in which the Synoptic Gospels—(Matthew, Mark and Luke)—could be approached, what could a Jew do but pass them by? He rejected the divine claims of the hero of the gospels, and he was not allowed or able to read or consider the gospels apart from those claims. To criticise Jesus as a man was impossible; hence his teaching could not be criticised; it had to be rejected.

Again, when first criticism began to take the place of absolute rejection, there was a strong temptation to adopt regarding the Gospels the epigram: What is true is not new, what is new is not true. Even if this were so—and it is so, to a large extent—it did not at all exhaust the problem. For the epigram admits that the Gospels contain truth, while claiming that the truth is Jewish truth. That is precisely Mr. Montefiore's conclusion; it is the conclusion of all fair-minded readers of the New Testament who can discriminate between the miraculous and the human. Mr. Montefiore writes entirely from the Jewish standpoint; he judges Jesus as he would a Socrates; he does not consider anything except the actual contents of the teaching; he does not allow himself to be repelled by irrational deification or prejudiced detraction of the person of the teacher. Such a method can please neither the old-fashioned Jew nor the old-fashioned Christian; for the former the method grants too much, for the latter far too little. But between these extremes stand a growing number who are becoming accustomed to the critical method, and to these Mr. Montefiore speaks always with illumination, if not always with convincing force.

If Mr. Montefiore has to allow for misconception on the part of Jews, he has to make the same allowance on the part of Christians. Not for the first time he stands before the Christian world as a champion of Rabbinism. Christians still know very little of the Rabbinical literature. Yet Mr. Montefiore says, and says truly, "There are many fine and great things in the Rabbinical literature which cannot be beaten, or even paralleled in the Old Testament; many religious and ethical doctrines of the Old Testament were developed, purified and deepened by the Rabbis." Mr. Montefiore's point is that, in contrasting Judaism with Christianity, the Rabbinical literature must be included, and then many things which seem to be Christian are found to be Jewish. But he makes a good point when he says that while every Christian reads the Gospels, few Jews read the Talmud. It is a standing disgrace to us that this is the case. Rabbinism fails to do all that it would for us Jews because much of the best of Rabbinism is unfamiliar to us moderns. There can be no question but that Mr. Montefiore has hit upon a real merit of the Gospels here. They concentrate great teachings within a small compass; they make them accessible to the multitude. We must do the same for Judaism. We need more anthologies of Rabbinic sayings; anthologies in which stress shall be laid on what is great to the exclusion of the petty; in which a strong, salient position shall be given to those fine doctrines which in the Talmud are often only casually introduced. Of course one can see that the Gospels gain enormously from the passion and intensity with which such doctrines are enounced, and that this passion and intensity cannot be conveyed in a mere collection of moral tit-bits. But then the Gospels must eventually lose by the association of these doctrines with a hero from whom criticism is taking the olden glamour. But Mr. Montefiore's point is a true one, and must be faced by us without fear or partiality. We must, sooner or later, come to see that in a Jewish anthology certain Jewish passages from the Synoptics ought to find their place. The Synoptics are, certainly, as Mr. Montefiore urges, often marked by "genius and first-classness." But he, perhaps, underrates the amount which deserves neither epithet. The fine things are often marred by their setting. Still, we have said enough in criticism; perhaps we have not said enough in exposition. Let us, at all events, quote Mr. Montefiore's conclusion:

> I would only desire to say two things in conclusion. First, that if the Rabbinic religion and the mediæval Jewish religious teaching have something to learn from the Gospels, the reader of the Gospels would have also something to learn from them. Secondly, that none of the original excellences of the Synoptics which I have enumerated are inconsistent with prophetic and liberal Judaism, and that only one of them is inconsistent with rabbinic, traditional and orthodox Judaism. There is no necessary or essential connection of formalism and hypocrisy with a legal religion. Pascal wrote more truly than he himself knew when he said, "Whoever judges of the Jewish religion by its coarser forms will misunderstand it." It is possible, as Jesus himself implies, to perform in humble fidelity the "weightier matters" of the Law, and yet "not to leave the other matters undone." It is possible to cleanse that which is within the cup, and yet also to make clean the outside. In other words, it is possible to follow the letter of the Law in the spirit of the Gospel.

That is the desirable end. Rabbinism aimed at it. To serve yet be free; to do the details yet hold firm to the principle; to obey and to love. If our own critical time finds the way to this end, then will criticism justify itself as a saving power.

Three Historical Books.

In Mr. M. A. Tucker's "Murray's History of England, an Outline History for Middle Forms" (London, Murray), the barest reference is made to the Jews. We are told of their settlement here under the Normans; of their protection under Henry I.; of their unpopularity in England "because they lent out money upon usury, and the Christians of the Middle Ages thought it wrong to take interest for money"; of the massacres to which they were fated; of their expulsion by Edward I., and of their return under "the tolerant policy of Cromwell."

On the other hand, Messrs. A. P. Walker and A. B. Hart, in their "Essentials in English History" (New York, American Book Co.), take a more philosophic view of the relation of Jewish "usury" to mediæval prosperity. Here is an emphatic pronouncement (p. 157): "One important cause of economic progress was the introduction of a Jewish colony into England by William the Conqueror, from his Norman capital of Rouen." The plain truth is that the so-called "usury" of the Jews was for long the only means by which commercial and industrial progress was possible. The authors again call attention to "the curious fact that much of the capital with which the Norman monarchs and churchmen built those noble and costly cathedrals and churches that lent a glory to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, was borrowed from the despised enemies of the Christian faith."

The second of the two writers just named (Mr. A. B. Hart) has a companion volume on "Essentials in American History" (same place and publisher). There are some brief references to the Jews of America. We are told that in 1780-1800, "the Jews had synagogues in all the large places, but no central organisation." Such central organisation is still lacking. Who shall say how much of the progress of American Jewry is due to this lack? Organisation is a good thing, but individual effort is a better. The tendency is to throw on to an organisation more than it can bear. This is the secret of the present discontent in Anglo-Jewry. The provinces must organise individually each for itself; for the metropolis can no longer guide and control the Judaism of the whole nation.

I. A.

The Talmud Torahs

MR. ISAAC FELDMAN'S AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT.]

One hears so much nowadays of the Talmud Torahs that anything affecting their welfare is likely to prove of general interest. These institutions are no longer regarded as intruders. The English community have come to recognise that for a large section of the Jewish population they are a necessity. They are not going to be snuffed out of existence. They have come to stay, and, therefore, one has to make the best of them by bringing them into line with English methods of administration. It is possible that the Jewish Religious Education Board may take them in hand, but whether this comes about or not, they are likely to derive considerable benefit from a scheme of amalgamation which has lately been propounded by Mr. Isaac Feldman, of Oxford Street, a well-known East End worker, to whom the community are indebted for the amicable arrangement which has come about between the Shechita Board and the Machzike Hadass.

There are five Talmud Torahs in the East End—Great Garden Street, Brick Lane, Christian Street, Redman's Road, and the New Stepney Green Talmud Torah. Their total income is from £2,000 to £2,500 a year, and is derived from weekly subscriptions of 1d. and 2d.; school fees, which range from 1d. to 6d. a week; synagogue offerings; and collections made at religious festivities—Barmitzvahs, circumcisions, and so forth. For their share of these collections a great rivalry obtains among the friends of the different Talmud Torahs, with the result that many a festivity has ended in a quarrel. A recent quarrel of the kind even threatened to find its way into the police court.

As stated in a recent number of the *Jewish Chronicle*, to obviate such scandals Mr. Isaac Feldman suggested at a meeting of the Brick Lane Talmud Torah that all moneys collected at private festivities should be collected in a single fund, and equitably distributed among the different institutions. As the Talmud Torahs could not be induced to agree upon a plan of division, Mr. Feldman conceived something more thorough-going still, which is likely to meet with better success. He has drafted a scheme for the complete financial amalgamation of all the East End Talmud Torahs, somewhat on the plan of the United Synagogue.

The scheme is a bold and interesting one, and though it is still in embryo, its principal features may be set forth in some detail. The income from all sources is to go into one fund, and from that fund all expenditures are to be disbursed. A representative Committee of all the East End Talmud Torahs is to be established. This committee is to set to work to raise a reserve fund by means of benefits, concerts, and collections. As soon as this reserve is collected, the present subscribers to the different Talmud Torahs will be called together to elect a general Board, and appoint a financial centre, independent of any of the existing Talmud Torahs, with its separate secretary. At the same time, the Talmud Torahs will maintain their separate methods of tuition, whether through the medium of English, Yiddish, or Hebrew, independently of any control from the central body. The Board will make a collective effort to increase the number of subscribers by means of public meetings and pulpit appeals. District collectors will be appointed—a collector for each 1,000 members. All contributions to Talmud Torahs will be handed to the Treasurer of the central Board, who will pay all salaries, commissions, rents, etc. All teachers and paid officials to be approved or elected by the Board.

The advantages that such an amalgamation will confer on the constituent Talmud Torahs are many. Public confidence in them, which has been much shaken of late, will be restored. Mutual rivalries, with their unhappy consequences, will cease. The Maggidim who, at present, are unable to appeal for any particular Talmud Torah, to the detriment of a rival institution, will gladly plead the cause of a united body. It will be possible to canvass the 4,000 Jews belonging to the East End synagogues in a systematic manner, and thus to increase public subscriptions to the extent of £1,000 a year. An amalgamation scheme will secure support to the Talmud Torahs from the Jewish Religious Education Board, and may induce many men of influence in the community to associate themselves with the central Board.

Some of the Talmud Torahs have already passed resolutions in favour of the scheme, and a meeting is to be held in a few days to discuss it in all its bearings. We wish it well and, having regard to the fact that Mr. Feldman has lately carried through a much more difficult amalgamation, we do not think that he will encounter any insuperable obstacles in his present praiseworthy efforts to consolidate the educational institutions of the East End foreign Jews.

Mrs. Nathan Laski, of Manchester, has written an illustrated booklet "Some Impressions of a Trip to India" (J. E. Cornish, Ltd., Manchester), the sale of which is intended to benefit the Manchester Ladies' Visiting Association. Mrs. Laski's journey to the East was undertaken in the autumn of 1903, and she writes of her varied experiences in a bright and attractive style. She had good opportunities of appreciating the variety of Eastern life, and her impressions make most interesting reading. There are several photographs. The Rev. Dr. B. Salomon contributes a preface, in which he commends the booklet and the object it is destined to aid.

Fatal Occurrences in the East End.—Last Friday evening, shortly before the commencement of Sabbath, Mrs. Ada Rogover, aged twenty-six, was standing before the fire in her room at 43, Heneage Street, Spitalfields, when a spark flew out from the fire and set her clothing alight. Her screams brought the neighbours to her aid, but before the fire was smothered she was badly burned, and it was found necessary to remove her to the London Hospital, where she died in great agony later in the evening. The deceased was buried on Tuesday at Plashet Cemetery.—On Monday evening an old man, named John Jacobs, living in St. James's Street, Commercial Road, was set upon by a crowd of about 150 women, girls and lads, after he had been ejected from Victoria Park on an alleged charge of indecency. Some one in the mob struck him a severe blow in the neck. The man, who was greatly excited, fell on his face, and as he made no attempt to rise, a doctor was sent for, who pronounced him to be dead. An inquest was arranged for yesterday afternoon.

Jews' Free School.—On Tuesday, about 800 girls and teachers spent the day at the Crystal Palace, and on Wednesday about 1,100 boys and teachers enjoyed a similar treat. Various games engaged the children during the day, and the boys played many games of cricket, class being matched against class. An excellent tea was provided for the children, and hearty cheers were given for Lord Rothschild, whose generosity provided the treats. Finally, "God Save the King" wound up the day's proceedings.

Manchester News.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes in Manchester.

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, of New York, visited Manchester with his family last week. He was met at the station by Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hamwee, Mr. H. Altaras, Mr. I. Cansino, and Mr. G. Marco Besso, members of the Spanish and Portuguese Literary Association.

The Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes.

On Sabbath Dr. Mendes occupied the pulpit at the Portuguese Synagogue, and likewise read portions of the service. In the course of an eloquent discourse, he reminded his congregants of the period, more than a quarter-of-a-century ago, when he filled the position of their Minister. He expressed his sincere satisfaction at the increased prosperity of his former congregation. He exhorted them faithfully to observe the dictates of their religion in this land of freedom, and endeavour to win and maintain the respect of all irrespective of creed. The important and responsible duty of religious education should be the work of all, who should strive arduously to further this sacred cause. He earnestly trusted that the Sabbath day of rest would be faithfully observed, and that their children, by example and precept, might be strictly taught and brought up to become faithful Jews and worthy citizens. A spirit of humility should be carefully practised, feelings of pride and ostentation should be put aside as unworthy and becoming, and in prosperity and comfort prayers of thankfulness to the Almighty should be recited for his bountiful gifts. In conclusion, he trusted that the sphere of usefulness, of which the synagogue was the centre, would be widely extended, that the old Spanish and Portuguese Congregation would continue to prosper, and that the blessings of Heaven might be showered upon the members and their families.

On Sunday morning Dr. Mendes examined the children of the four classes of the Spanish and Portuguese Talmud Torah. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the answers of the pupils in religion and biblical history, and commended their Hebrew reading and translation. He thought that the teachers, Messrs. Seruya, Sunderland, and Levy, had carried out their duties in an efficient and conscientious manner.

On Sunday, at the Victoria Hotel, Dr. Mendes delivered an interesting address on "Jewish Conditions in America," to the members of the Spanish and Portuguese Literary Association, and a large number of invited guests. Dr. Mendes, who was most enthusiastically received, was accompanied by Mrs. Mendes, to whom a beautiful bouquet was handed by Miss Altaras. Mr. ABRAHAM ALTARAS, who presided, cordially welcomed Dr. Mendes in the name of all present, and referred to his position as their spiritual leader some thirty years ago, to the manner in which he had endeared himself to all, and to his departure to the United States, which he thought was Manchester's loss, but America's gain. Dr. MENDES said that he was rejoiced to hear of the success of that Society, which was called into existence owing to a hint he had thrown out on his previous visit four years ago. God, in His wisdom, worked in mysterious ways, and what one might call misfortunes frequently turned out blessings. To go back to an early period in the history of their race, after the darkness of Jerusalem came the bright glory of Spain, where the exiles helped to lay the foundation of that glorious epoch known as the golden age. Universities were founded, and the Hebrews were among the professors. The seeds sown through Europe made possible the Reformation. But for the teachings of the Jews in Spain and the Mohammedans, Europe to-day might be shrouded in that darkness known as the "Dark Ages." The gloom of the destruction of Jerusalem God turned into sunshine for the Jews. Then the word went forth that, by the cruel edict of Ferdinand and Isabella, the Jews had to leave Spain, and abandon all those avenues of learning and progress from which they expected such great results. Our people again took up their pilgrim's staff, and some found their way across the seas. The discovery of America itself was due to the Jews, for when Columbus needed money, it was raised, not, as is erroneously supposed, by Isabella pawning her jewels, but by going to the Jews, who gave the necessary money required to fit out the expedition. For the publication of this fact their thanks were due to Dr. Kayserling, who was fortunately able to discover letters that bore out this historic truth. It was well-known that Columbus had some Jews with him in his expedition, but it was not equally well-known that it was one of these who actually first discovered land. A number of Jews who were obliged to conceal their birth settled subsequently in Mexico, but the real settlement was in the year 1654. Some Jews were put to death on account of their religion by the Inquisition in Mexico. A few found their way to New Amsterdam (as New York was then called), and a whole shipload arrived from Brazil because the Dutch had lost possession of the place having been conquered by the Portuguese, and the Jews knew that where the Portuguese held sway the Inquisition would be in force. They received, however, a great amount of opposition from the leaders of the Dutch, who said that the Portuguese (as the Jews were called) had no right to live there. One of these leaders, Peter Stuyvesant, refused for a long period to grant the Jews a cemetery—till eventually a piece of ground was obtained which was now in the possession of his own congregation. The Government of Holland, learning of the treatment of the Jews, sent word to Peter Stuyvesant to let them have their own rights on condition that they supported their own poor. This had always been undertaken by our people. The battle was finally won, but it took a long time to overcome the racial prejudices. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century Jews did not increase to any great extent in America. It was well-known that many joined the Americans in their fight against the British. "I'm not too old to stop a bullet, and can do so as well as a young man," was the reply of a would-be recruit to a refusal to enlist. Towns such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Savannah had their synagogues, and there was a Jewish settlement in Newport where Lopez, a prominent and good-hearted Jewish merchant, lived. He had a vast fleet bringing cargoes, and left behind a name still honoured. His tomb might be seen at Newport to-day. In 1824 died Abraham Touro, who left a fund to keep the Newport Synagogue in repair. This was the only pre-revolutionary monument of Jews in America. There was a park called after him, Touro Park, and a street called Touro Street, the name having been changed by the Government from Griffin Street. Several of the inscriptions in the Newport Cemetery were still legible; they were in Spanish, Portuguese, Latin, and English. In one case the lead had been cut out to be melted into bullets against the English. In 1824 the Germans had joined the Portuguese Synagogue to such an extent that an amicable arrangement for a secession was arrived at, and a German congregation was formed in New York City. In 1881 the population of New York included 80,000 Jews; to-day their people numbered as many as 700,000 in that city. They were everywhere, new districts had been built up by Jews alone, and the Ghetto extended from end to end. In his own synagogue, which was formerly in Mill Street, so named because of a mill which had stood there, they had now two of the original millstones which had been used to grind the old mill. There were, he believed, more than 300 synagogues in New York, and quite double as many Chevras. Although their charity organisations were to be commended, he regretted he could not say the same with regard to upholding their religion. The profanation of the Sabbath was the rule, not the exception, and many reforms were introduced obnoxious to Orthodox ideas. America, however, was a young giant with immense possibilities. In New York Jewish life and thought were so interwoven, owing to the prominent manner in which Jews had helped to build up and advance the progress of the State, that he believed a bright and happy future awaited American Jewry, if only they kept true to themselves, and faithfully observed their religion, thus earning the respect and esteem of their non-Jewish neighbours. Although hotels and clubs closed their doors to Jews, the better class Christians—who themselves were descendants of the old Puritans—always respected those who kept their religion.—Mr. M. A. BTESH, President of the Portuguese Congregation, proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Mendes for his highly interesting address. He said that Dr. Mendes was recognised even by President Roosevelt for his philanthropic efforts to ameliorate the cause of his brethren. Mr. BARROW ZICREE seconded the vote, which was supported by Mr. MARCO BESSO, and carried with enthusiasm. Thanks were accorded to Mr. Altaras for presiding, on the motion of Mr. I. CANSINO, seconded by Mr. JOS. SUSMAN.

The Russian Self-Defence Organisations.

A public meeting, convened by the Committee formed to assist the Russian Jewish Self-Defence organisations, was held in the Derby Hall, on Sunday. Mr. I. Wassilefsky presided. A resolution, condemning the massacres of the Jews in Russia, and pledging financial support to the Self-Defence organisations, was enthusiastically adopted. A large collection was made, and it was resolved to organise a canvass in the district on Sunday, the 30th inst. It was further resolved to convene a conference of all Jewish organisations in the district with a view of rendering further support for the Jewish Self-Defence organisations in Russia.

Chevras.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF BNEI BRITH.—The quarterly meeting of the Laurence Simmons Lodge, No. 1, was held on Sunday; Bro. H. Goodman in the Chair and Bro. P. Cohen in the Vice-chair. Bro. M. Greenberg was elected representative at the Grand Lodge. Bros. L. Vanitsky, P. Greenstein and D. Baritz were elected Sick Visitors. The balance-sheet, showing membership 150 and £280 in bank, was adopted. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition.—The quarterly meeting of the Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 3, was held on Sunday; Bro. L. Williams, President, in the Chair. The balance-sheet, showing £60 in bank and a membership of 60, was adopted. Bro. M. H. Davison was elected Vice-President. The Lodge is progressing both financially and numerically.

ORDER ACHEI BRITH.—The quarterly meeting of the Dr. Herzl Lodge, No. 14, was held on Sunday, Bro. M. Levy in the Chair, and Bro. D. Goldstone in the Vice-Chair. The balance-sheet, showing income, £126, expenditure £98, surplus £27, total funds £374, was adopted.

Miscellaneous.

On Thursday week a tea and entertainment were given to 250 old Jewish people of Manchester by the City Council under the direction of the Cheetham Clarion Cinderella fellowship. The members of the Hebrew Choral Benevolent Society and a number of other artists took part in the concert. Each guest was presented with a box of tobacco or tea. Councillor Oliver addressed the gathering.

Mr. C. Kinishin (7, Cheetham Hill Road), writes to us expressing regret that the heads of the Jewish community did not utilise the visit of the King and Queen to Manchester last week to tender to their Majesties the homage of the Jews in that city. He thinks, however, that it is not too late for the Jewish leaders to suggest a memorial in honour of the visit.

Mr. Caleb Levi, son of Mr. John Levi, of 17, Wellington Street East, Higher Broughton, Manchester, has passed the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, held in London this week. Mr. Levy, who is the Manchester Pharmaceutical scholar 1904-6, is an old Jews' School boy and graduated from Victoria University.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

The following is the list of Synagogue and other Collections forwarded through the Chief Rabbi:—

	£	s.	d.
Hampstead	£151	18	6
New West End	134	4	3
Central	119	11	5
Bayswater	103	6	0
St. John's Wood	77	8	0
New	22	17	2
North London	30	19	6
Stoke Newington	20	0	0
Dalston	30	1	6
Maiden Lane	17	0	6
Brondesbury	18	1	6
Great	252	14	6
South Hackney	10	15	0
Pupils of Synagogue Classes (South Hackney)	21	11	0
East London	20	18	7
Children's Collection (East London)	5	10	7
Hammersmith	17	12	6
Borough New	13	6	0
South-East London	10	0	6
North-West London	10	16	0
Pupils of V., VI., VII. and Ex.-VII. Standards, Jews' Free School	10	7	5
Western	9	5	0
Sandy's Row	5	5	0
Finsbury Park	5	19	0
Bow	5	0	0
Scarborough Street	6	16	2
Hambro	5	2	0
Spital Square	3	6	0
Princess Street	3	3	0
Old Castle Street	2	2	0
Dunk Street	2	15	0
Notting Hill	2	19	0
Woolwich Hebrew Congregation	2	4	0
North London Beth Hamidrash	2	2	0
Buckle Street	2	1	0
West End Talmud Torah	1	10	0
Stepney Orthodox	1	0	0
Beth Hamidrash (St. James's Place)	1	0	0
Wellington Road	1	0	0
Old Montague Street	1	0	0
	£1,161	19	7

With the Collections at the Spanish and Portuguese and West London Synagogues, recorded last week, the total this year is £1,608, against £1,439 last year.

OLD MONTAGUE STREET HEBREW CLASSES.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of these classes took place on Tuesday. Mr. C. E. Sebag-Montefiore presided, and Miss Nathan, one of the Managers, handed the prizes to the children. Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, in addressing the pupils, congratulated them on the marked increase in the attendance during the past year, the extreme punctuality of those who did come, and on an excellent year's work. It was a source of gratification to the Managers and himself that they had such an excellent staff, devoted to their work and the interests of the children. In moving a vote of thanks to the staff, he coupled therewith the name of the Superintendent, Mr. Isidore Jacobs, who had spared no efforts to make the classes a success. Mr. Jacobs replied. A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Nathan, on the motion of the Chairman. Before leaving, each child was presented with cakes and sweets by Mr. Sebag-Montefiore, and he included in this treat the children of the Recreative Classes, who had met in the Infants' Hall. Next week the elder girls and boys are having a day's outing to Kew Gardens, at the expense of Mr. Sebag-Montefiore.

THE WELSH COLLIERY DISASTER.—Among the donations received by the Lord Mayor for the Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent colliery disaster are the following: Messrs. N. M. de Rothschild and Sons, £210; Messrs. Lewis Lazarus and Son, £10; and Mr. Benjamin L. Cohen, M.P., £10 10s.

MESSRS. RESTALL, the pioneers of popular half-day excursions, are offering an attractive programme to the general public in the shape of half-day excursions, and are making a feature of their Brighton excursions for Wednesday and Thursday.

THE MOST COURAGEOUS MAN feels unnerved when his work is interrupted by illness. A word of advice to men "not themselves" is conveyed in the article "THE IDLENESS OF ILLNESS" on page 30, which also suggests the proper steps to take.—[Advt.]

THE PROVINCES.

BRISTOL. The members of the Jewish Social and Debating Society had an enjoyable outing at Saltford-on-Avon last Sunday.

CARDIFF. A meeting of the newly-established Jewish Naturalisation and Political Association was held on Sunday at the Cathedral Road Schoolroom. Mr. I. Samuel presided. The rules of the Association were passed and new members enrolled. The following are the officers: President, Mr. I. Samuel; Chairman, Mr. S. Einstein; Hon. Secretary of the Naturalisation Section, Mr. B. Coleman; Hon. Secretary of the Political Section, Mr. A. A. Einstein; Treasurer, Mr. A. Ainstone; Committee, Messrs. M. Stone, A. Sheppard, S. Schwartz, A. Pallett, H. Harris and L. Ziedman. Mr. Herbert Samuel was elected Solicitor to the Association. The first draw for naturalisation took place at the meeting.

DUBLIN. Mr. Solomon Levy, son of Mr. Simon Levy, 11, St. Alban's Road, obtained first place and silver medal at the recent annual examinations of the Catholic University School of Medicine, held in the subjects of the Third Examination in Medicine of the Royal University of Ireland.

GLASGOW. A public meeting was held in the Breadalbane Halls on Sunday, to organise a new Talmud Torah; the Rev. I. Bridge in the Chair. Rabbi Silverstone, of Belfast, addressed the meeting, urging the necessity of reorganisation. Messrs. Wolfson, B. Lewis and I. Halperin also spoke. The following were elected officers: Messrs. B. Lewis, President; P. Cohen, Treasurer; I. Jackson, Hon. Secretary. A Committee of sixteen was also elected. A sum of money was subscribed by those present to meet current expenses.

LEEDS. The half-yearly meeting of the Gemiluth Chasodim Society was held on Sunday, Mr. I. Shilansky in the Chair. The balance-sheet was adopted. Thanks were accorded to Alderman J. Moser, of Bradford, for a donation of £50, which enabled the Society to increase the amount of loans. Mr. A. Shulman stated that during the half-year 73 loans of from £1 to £4 were granted, amounting to £224. The total amount of loans granted since the foundation of the Society two years ago was £583. Dr. Umansky, and Messrs. A. Poyser, J. Stone, G. Verby, M. Cohen and M. Diamond were added to the Committee.—At a special meeting of the Central Congregation, held on Sunday, Mr. Lazarus Samuel was elected Secretary in the place of Mr. Solomon Saipe, resigned.—A "reading night" was held at the rooms of the Judean Junior Circle on Wednesday week. Most of the members took part, the readings comprising works of well-known authors. Mr. A. Brown presided.—The annual meeting of the Jewish Soup Kitchen and Poor Children's Free Dinners was held last week at Wintoun Street Council School, Alderman J. Moser, J.P. in the Chair. The following were elected officers: President, the Rev. M. Abrahams; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. Umanski and Mrs. J. Friend; Treasurer, Mrs. A. A. Soman; Hon. Secretary, Miss H. Benjamin; Committee, Mesdames Fox, Saffer, Benjamin, Forster, Diamond, Ash, Poyser, Cohen, Goodman, Landa and Lubelski, Miss Lubelski, the Rev. S. Diamond, Dr. M. Umanski, Councillor J. Lubelski and Mr. J. M. Forster. The first annual report states that during the year soup was distributed to 110 children and poor. In October the Committee was approached by the Children's Relief Committee, with a view to providing all Jewish poor school children with a mid-day meal at the rate of a penny per head. Although the actual cost per head was three half-pence, the Committee agreed to the terms, and with the help of many generous donors and gifts from many grocers, fed 250 children at the Gower Street Board School five times a week for over four months. The Committee returned £25 to the City Children's Relief Fund, out of £43 received from that body. The balance-sheet shows income £148 and expenditure £130.—On Sunday, a concert, arranged by the Rev. C. Khan, was given in the Bnei Zion Hall, in aid of the Bnei Zion Library.

LIMERICK. At a meeting of the Dorshei Zion, held on Sunday, it was resolved to wind up the Society on account of the greater part of the members having left this city. It was also resolved to send £5 to the National Fund, and £2 towards the National Tribute for Dr. Herzl's children.

LIVERPOOL. On Sunday, in the grounds of Vernon Lodge, Gateacre, the Young Men's Zionist Association held their quarterly meeting. Mr. Philip Ettinger, who presided, referred to the serious illness of Mr. S. Schnitlinger, Hon. Secretary, who, he hoped, would soon be among them again in perfect health. The Treasurer, Mr. A. Levy, presented a cash statement, showing a balance in hand of over £20. The income and expenditure for the quarter were £68 and £47 respectively; 260 Shekolim were sold on Shekel Day, and the work during the quarter was in the main satisfactory. Messrs. S. I. Levy and P. Ettinger were congratulated on their appointments as delegates to the Congress. Mr. G. Bernstein was elected Vice-President and Mr. M. Hovsha Acting Hon. Secretary. Zionist friends joined the members at tea at the close of the meeting.—Mr. Harry Finestone, L.D.S., R.C.S., Eng., of 35, Elizabeth Street, has been appointed House Surgeon in charge of the Prosthetic and Anæsthetic Departments of the Liverpool Dental Hospital.—The annual inspection of the Liverpool Company of the Jewish Lads' Brigade took place at the Drill-shed of the 4th V.B. Liverpool Regiment, Shaw Street, on Sunday. The Inspecting Officer, Lieut.-Colonel H. Concanon, Commanding Officer 4th V.B. the King's (Liverpool) Regiment, was received with a general salute, and the Company, after "marching past," was put through the physical drill with arms and the bayonet exercise. Colonel Concanon, in addressing the Company, expressed himself as well pleased with what he had seen and with the clean and smart appearance of the lads. He warned them not to consider themselves perfect, as he was convinced that the day they did so they would begin to lose their efficiency. He again promised the use of the Drill-shed, and any other assistance in his power, to the Company, and expressed the hope that when the lads were too old to remain in the Brigade they would join some branch of the auxiliary forces, and thus help in the defence of the country which was theirs by adoption if not by birth. Mrs. Concanon distributed the prizes, medals, good conduct badges, etc. The Chaplain, the Rev. S. Friedeberg, proposed a vote of thanks to Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Concanon for their great kindness in being present and for the warm interest they took in the Liverpool Company. Mr. D. Gabrielsen, in seconding the motion, said that he trusted to see a great increase in the numerical strength of the Company, because he was sure the lads gained so much from the drill and discipline they underwent. In replying to the vote, which was carried with acclamation, Colonel Concanon said that he and his wife had been very pleased to attend the inspection, and he wished to present a silver-mounted swagger-stick annually to the lad who was considered by the Captain of the Company the best-behaved, smartest at drill, and most regular attendant. Hearty cheers for Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Concanon concluded the proceedings. The following was the parade state: Officers, 2; staff sergeants, 2; sergeants, 5; rank and file, 32; bugle band, 7; total, 48. Prizes for drill and the Brigade sports at Lytham were given by Messrs. L. Harris, S. J. Henochsberg, A. M. Pool and H. Wolf, and Mesdames A. H. Samuel-Yates and G. S. Yates.

MERTHYR. A meeting of the West Monmouth and Breconshire Jewish Orphan Aid Society was held on Thursday week at the Synagogue Chambers, Merthyr, Mr. A. I. Freedman, Vice-President, in the Chair. The question of the formation of a separate Orphan Aid Society for Merthyr and district was deferred for consideration at a meeting of the local Jewish community. Mr. Julius Prag and the Rev. I. Raffalovich were appointed Chairman and Hon. Secretary *pro tem.* respectively.

MIDDLESBROUGH. The members of the Middlesbrough and Sunderland Literary Societies held their annual picnic at Richmond on Wednesday week. Sports were held and a cricket match was played between two teams consisting of members of the respective societies. Mrs. Olswang, of Sunderland, distributed the prizes.

NEWPORT (Mon.) The members of the Jewish Literary and Social Institute had their annual outing on the 13th inst. to Usk Castle.

NOTTINGHAM. The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Hebrew and Religion Classes took place on Sunday at the Zionist Club, Mr. R. Goldman, President, in the Chair. The report stated that the total number of pupils was 89, with an average attendance of 70; and that the children had made good progress during the year. A special class was being held for advanced pupils, and a study circle for those wishing to advance their knowledge in Hebrew literature would soon be formed. Mrs. Goldman distributed the prizes, which included two special prizes given by Mr. H. Jerevitch, one to Bertha Goldstone for an essay on Esther, and one to Milly Saunders for assistance given to the classes. Mr. Jerevitch, in replying to a vote of thanks to the teaching staff, spoke on education and home influence. The following also spoke: The Rev. S. A. Schloss, Messrs. Goldstone, S. Snapper, D. Snapper, G. Rabinovitch, D. Ryness and I. P. Torlowsky.

SUNDERLAND. Last Sabbath, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Daiches dealt with the speech of Mr. Balfour in the debate in Committee on the Aliens Bill. He said: We have lived to see the freest country in the world shutting its doors to us. We have lived to hear the Prime Minister of England uttering words about the Jewish people which, as one of our brethen in Parliament said, every cultured man must read with "a deep feeling of sorrow." "A people apart!" This was the cry of our torturers and persecutors in the Middle Ages, and this is the cry of our torturers and persecutors in the present times. To prevent "a serious national danger" any means can be justified. Our chief fault is, then, our apartness. Let us now see whether this is so; whether our apartness is really so dangerous to the nation in whose midst we live. Just the contrary. In its apartness, in its originality, in its genuineness, in its resisting assimilation lies Israel's greatness. Without this it would be lost to itself and lost to the world. It is through this that Israel does good to the country in which it lives. We add to the native population new elements, which make it richer, deeper, more enlightened. When we read Shakespeare we add to him something of a David. And products of ours lend new attractions, new charms to the nation's civilisation. Dr. Daiches concluded by paying a tribute of gratitude to Sir Charles Dilke.

Jewish Lads' Brigade.

Commandant:—Lieut.-Colonel E. Montefiore.
Headquarters:—21, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.
BRIGADE ORDERS.—Dated 21st July, 1905.

1. DEAL CAMP.—The following staff has been appointed to Deal Camp: Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel E. Montefiore; Adjutant, Ernest M. Hallenstein; Medical Officer, Dr. O. Eichholz; Quartermaster, Ernest M. Joseph; Chaplain, the Rev. Michael Adler.

2. LYTHAM CAMP.—The following staff has been appointed to Lytham Camp: Commandant, Cecil Sebag-Montefiore; Major, Ellis K. Yates; Adjutant, E. C. Q. Henriques; Assistant Adjutant, R. Besso; Medical Officer, Dr. J. Friend; Paymaster, I. Cansino; Quartermaster, R. Camrass; Chaplain, the Rev. R. Tribich.

3. GAZETTE.—LONDON REGIMENT.—East London Battalion.—Capt. H. H. Lewis resigns his commission. Free School Company, B. B. Samuel to be Second-Lieut. West Central Company, Lieut. L. J. Harris resigns his commission; Lieut. Victor Abel is transferred from the Free School Company.

PROVINCIAL REGIMENT.—MANCHESTER COMPANY.—2nd-Lieut. E. Weiner to be Lieut.

(By Order) ERNEST M. HALLENSTEIN,
Chief Staff Officer.

Chevras and Friendly Societies.

GRAND ORDER OF ISRAEL.—A meeting of the Diamond Jubilee Lodge, No. 1, was held on Sunday, at 19, Leman Street. Bros. H. Goodman and S. Ginsburg, on behalf of the Lodge, presented to Bro. Angel, Treasurer of the Lodge, a testimonial consisting of a gold watch, suitably inscribed, and an illuminated address. It was stated that Bro. Angel was the founder of the Order, and had from its very commencement worked with keen interest for its welfare. Several other speakers testified to the excellent services rendered by Bro. Angel.—A meeting of the Baron Hirsch Lodge, No. 24, Leeds, was held on Sunday, Bro. I. Goldberg in the Chair, and Bro. B. Wood in the Vice-Chair. The amalgamation of the Lodge with the King Edward VII. Lodge (a seceded branch of the Bnei Brith), was agreed to. The Lodge now has fifty-six members and a capital of £90. It was resolved to open the Lodge funds next month. The following were elected officers:—Bros. I. Goldberg, N.M.; I. Joseph, V.M.; M. Lyons; Treasurer; B. L. Rosenberg, H. Rosenberg and H. Robinson, Trustees; A. Nappell, Guardian; M. S. Harris, S. Fish and S. Black, Auditors; A. Levi and H. Goldberg, Sick Visitors. A Committee of twelve was also elected.

The Idleness of Illness.

A MAN'S WORST DREAD BANISHED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

"I HATE to be idle," said one worker, "but there was no alternative. I was too ill to go on working, and I should still be unable to toil if my strength had not been restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

This was Mr. Hucker, 44, Coronation-road, Bristol, who continued:—"I have suffered from the effects of vitiated blood and disordered nerves for many years, and my troubles increased when I afterwards contracted blood poisoning. No ordinary medicine seemed to do me the slightest good. One clever doctor urged me to make an effort not to be mastered by my nerves. But my hands trembled uncontrollably. I became very thin; appetite I had none, and what food I managed to take did me no good. I was as weak as a baby, and consulted one doctor after another. After I had to give up work I was afflicted with bad sores on my legs, owing to the poor state of my blood; epileptic fits seized me frequently. I felt that doctors could not cure me, but one day I read about a man afflicted with blood and nerve troubles being cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I tried these pills myself. The result was that with the second box I felt much stronger. The fearful depression of spirits vanished. With my restored ability to eat my former strength returned, and at last I felt as strong as when I was young. I have no fits; am in business again, and find it a pleasure; and, indeed, have become quite a walker instead of a stay-at-home invalid."

MR. ALBERT HUCKER
broke down through Vitiated Blood, Disordered Nerves and Fits. A prompt cure was found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Hucker is once more in the ranks of vigorous workers, and it is to men who crave for their former activity that his experience is addressed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills supply new rich blood to impoverished veins, enable the system to throw off disease, and stay increasing weakness. They also fortify the nerves, and have cured in men and women Anæmia, Indigestion, Eczema, and skin diseases, Bile, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, St. Vitus' Dance, and the ailments of ladies. But only the genuine pills cure—those labelled Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Refuse substitutes offered at some shops. If in doubt, send to Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Holborn-viaduct, London, enclosing 2s. 9d. for one box, or 13s. 9d. for six boxes.—[Advt.]

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Prizes and Certificates.

JULIA LYON, daughter of Mr. Robert S. Lyon, of High Holborn, has gained a London County Council Probationer's Scholarship, and at the recent distribution of prizes by the Lady Mayoress, at the Holborn Estate Girls' School, St. Clement's Danes, was awarded the Governor's Prize, value £10, which is given annually to the girl holding first position in the school.

NATALIE RAYMAN, aged 12, 112, Portobello Road, Bayswater, has again passed with honours the pianoforte examination, junior division, at the Victoria College of Music. She is a pupil of Miss Julie Feelmann, A.G.S.M.

JEWS' FREE SCHOOL.—The following boys have won Scholarships: County Council, Isidore Cohen, Abraham Fineberg, Solomon Klumen, Simon Solomons, David Residore, Barnett Less and Mark Cohen; Parmiter's, Samuel Chavinsky, Jacob Levy and Isaac Greenleaf; Whitechapel School, Hyman Solomons, Barnett Taub, Edward Nosinovsky, Solomon Berg and Benjamin Levandofsky.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—P. Aarons, Julius Bolaskie (Trafalgar Square), I. Hyman (Stepney Jewish), have obtained Junior County Scholarships. Rose Barnard (South London Jewish Schools), Rose Hart (Malmesbury Road), Dorothy D. Rosenthal (Skinners' School, Stamford Hill), L. Solomons (Wilton Road), and Isidore Woolf (Bailey's Lane, Stamford Hill), have obtained Probationers' Scholarships.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the recent examination, Miss Ethel Fearn (pupil of the Misses Silverstone, Mazenod College, Birchington Road), aged 11, gained a bronze medal for practical and theoretical pianoforte.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC.—Annie Sherman, 23, Ford Square, Stepney, obtained a first-class certificate for pianoforte playing in the elementary section. Annie Freedman, 51, Sidney Street; Dorothy Shara, 17, St. Mark's Street, Goodman's Fields; and Yetta Solomons, 29, Casson Street, have passed in the primary grade. All are pupils of Miss Leah Solomons, 15, Hanbury-street, E.

MANCHESTER.—Babick Cohen, daughter of the Rev. M. M. Cohen, of Manchester, has passed the pianoforte intermediate examination of Trinity College, London.

SUNDERLAND.—At the recent examination held in Sunderland, Miss S. K. Novinski, aged 16, pupil of Mrs. Miller, passed the examination of Associate Pianist of the Imperial Academy of Music.

A SUCCESSFUL concert for the benefit of two distressed local tradesmen and their families took place on Monday, the Rev. J. L. Geffen in the Chair, and the Rev. H. Caplan in the Vice-Chair. Mr. Geffen also took part in the concert. Mr. S. Gompel was the Hon. Secretary.

WE have received from Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons a further batch of picture postcards, which have been produced by their famous "Oilette" process. The sets include series of humourous subjects, beautiful views, and portraits, all of which have been executed in Messrs. Tuck's well-known artistic manner. The portraits are particularly fine and are produced by the photochrome process.

MESSRS. WOLFE AND HOLLANDER, LTD., of Tottenham Court Road, have been favoured with a large contract in connection with the furnishing and equipment of the new Winter Palace, Cimiez, Nice.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

This Famous Medicine will cleanse the Blood from all impurities *from whatever cause arising.* A safe Remedy for Eczema, Bad Legs, Scrofula, Blood Poison, Sores of all kinds, Boils, Eruptions, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, &c. Of all Stores, &c. Forty years' success. Beware of imitations.

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Cure COUGH, COLD, HOARSENESS, and INFLUENZA.
Cure any IRRITATION or SORENESS of the THROAT.
Relieve the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION.
Relieve BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and CATARRH.
Clear and give STRENGTH to the voice of SINGERS.
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Only freshest Scotch and English herrings used. Write for cash prices.

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BOARD and Residence (superior) in English lady's private house; every home comfort; good cooking and attendance; telephone, 3736 Paddington.—Ferrybridge House, Clifton-gardens, Maida Vale.

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TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated in elegantly-furnished superior private house, Camden-road, N.W.; convenient City and West; bath (h. and c.); home comforts; partial or full board arranged; very moderate terms; references exchanged. Address, 4,391, Jewish Chronicle office.

MAIDA VALE.—Board-residence in refined and comfortable home for gentlemen or married couple; convenient for all parts; terms moderate.—Mrs. M. S. Benzimra, 260, Elgin-avenue, W.

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53 BELSIZE PARK-GARDENS.—The Misses Somers have now a vacancy for married couple, or two gentlemen occupying one room.—Tel. 242, P.O., Hampstead.

72 PETHERTON ROAD, CANONBURY, N.—The Misses Barnett have vacancies for city gentlemen; English society; late dinners; bath, hot and cold.

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BRIGHTON.—Jewish Boarding House; mid-day dinner; large and lofty bedroom; every home comfort; moderate terms; one minute from West Pier. Misses Nathan, 20, Sillwood-place.

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WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Apartments; three minutes from sea and station; every home comfort and good attention. By Mrs. A. Levy, "Mandalay," St. Helen's-road.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—5, Finchley-road. Board, Residence and Apartments; strictly orthodox; terms moderate; 3 minutes from sea and station.—Mrs. L. Abrahams.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Board-Residence; five minutes sea and station; home comforts; special terms for permanency. Apply, Miss Marks, 34, Retreat-road.

MARGATE (6th season).—"Clovelly" Boarding Establishment, Cliftonville; close to sea and Oval. Mrs. S. Gumpright will be pleased to receive visitors at the above on and after July 28th; terms moderate. Apply, 1, Clarence-road, Clapton, N.E.

BLACKPOOL.—Jewish Boarding House 75, Withnell Road, South Shore. This house is splendidly situated, being less than one minute from railway station and Victoria Pier; good cooking; very liberal table; highly recommended; terms 5s. 6d. per day, or 35s. per week; meals provided for non-residents. Intending patrons please book to South Shore Station, Blackpool.
Proprietress—Mrs. TAFFLER.

BRIGHTON.
Boarding House.
Mrs. B. A. AHRENS, late of Oaklands Hotel, has now RE-OPENED STANLEY HOUSE, 43, REGENCY SQUARE, Brighton, as a strictly Kosher Boarding House, and will be pleased to receive her co-religionists upon very moderate terms.

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The New Central Hotel.
Every comfort and accommodation; 30 lofty bedrooms; bath (hot and cold); cuisine strictly orthodox; meals provided for non-residents; terms moderate and inclusive.
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JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE,
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The house is pleasantly situated on sea-front overlooking promenade and gardens; contains dining, drawing, and spacious bedrooms; with every home comfort; under the personal supervision of Mrs. DA COSTA.

MARGATE.
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Having secured a larger and more commodious house than last year will be pleased to receive Visitors on and after July 27th. One door from the Cliftonville Hotel. Excellent sea view (balcony). Liberal table.
Apply,
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Adjoining Hippodrome; commanding an excellent sea view; facing jetty; every home comfort; strict Kosher liberal table; terms from 30s. to two guineas. Provided for non-residents, dinners from 1s. to 2s. 6d.

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JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
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The Misses BARNETT, of 72, PETHERTON ROAD, London, N., having again taken a house at Westcliff-on-Sea, with unrivalled sea view and pleasant gardens, will be pleased to receive applications for same at London address until July 24th.

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Very central position, facing sea and pier; large dining, drawing and bedrooms; meals provided for non-residents, under personal supervision of Mrs. KING TRAPPLER.
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Elegantly appointed. Every home comfort. Electric Light. Passenger lift. Large garden & Tennis Lawn. Excellent cuisine. Special arrangements for families. Terms from 31/6 per week.
REDUCED SUMMER TERMS commenced on July 17.
TELEPHONE No.: 1376, P.O. HAMPSTEAD.

MARGATE.
25, EASTERN ESPLANADE, CLIFTONVILLE.
(Corner of Harold Road, opposite Hydro.)
MISS BOAS has again taken the above well-furnished and commodious residence, and will be pleased to
Receive Visitors on and after July 28th.
The house will be conducted on strictly orthodox principles. It has a sea view, large dining, drawing, smoking and recreation rooms; good garden; bath rooms; best situation in Margate.—
Apply 98, Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
"CLIFTONVILLE,"
98 & 100, SUTHERLAND AVENUE, W.
Miss BOAS begs to announce that she has taken the above residences, which have been newly decorated and fitted with electric light, etc. Large dining and drawing rooms; smoking lounge; bathrooms (h. & c.); perfect modern sanitation. The house is **NOW OPEN**, and Miss Boas hopes to be favoured with the same patronage hitherto so kindly accorded to her. Strictly Orthodox. For terms, etc., apply 98, Sutherland Avenue, W.

"ERLESMERE,"
109, Sutherland Avenue,
MAIDA VALE, W.
The above, re-decorated, is now ***Re-opened by Mrs. Leah Green.*** In addition to her personal supervision Mrs. Green has engaged the services of a manageress. Visitors may rely on the original attractions of a comfortable home combined with excellent cuisine and careful attention to individual requirements.
TERMS MODERATE AND INCLUSIVE. ***ESTABLISHED 1887.***

"HARDINGSTONE,"
96, Sutherland Avenue, W.
HIGH-CLASS BOARD AND RESIDENCE
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
Exceptionally well-appointed house; every attention to comfort; excellent cuisine; sanitation perfect; inclusive terms. Address Mrs. J. HART.

"OTAGO HALL,"
137, Maida Vale, W.
Visitors received in this elegant home, standing in own grounds, occupying one of the best positions in London. 'Buses and motors pass door to all parts.
LARGE LOFTY ROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Terms from 31/6.

. . BLACKPOOL . .
THE LANGLANDS.
PRIVATE JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE,
117, Hornby Road, North Shore.
This house is situated in the best part of the town, being within easy reach of the north pier, and all places of amusements, and is replete with all modern conveniences, containing spacious dining room, large and lofty bedrooms; bath. hot and cold. Terms, with full board, 6/6 per day. Meals provided for non-residents; every attention to comfort.—Proprietress, Mrs. NEATON.

BLACKPOOL.
כשר BOARDING HOUSE (PRIVATE.)
In best part of town, large and lofty rooms; home comforts; liberal table.
Terms 6s. per day.
Apply the MISSES ABRAMS,
19, READS AVENUE, BLACKPOOL

HARROGATE.
'The Hollies,' 103, Valley Drive.
Mrs. GOODMAN, Proprietress.
ORTHODOX PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
Every home comfort; Excellent cuisine; Close to Pump Room, Baths and Kursaal.

HARROGATE.
"THE HAWTHORNS," 89, VALLEY DRIVE.
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
Excellent cuisine and home comforts. Close to Pump Room, Baths, and Kursaal. Under the superintendence of Mrs. BARCZINSKY and daughters.

SOUTHSEA.
ORTHODOX JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
Glendon House, . .
23, Nightingale Road.
Facing sea and pier; large dining, drawing and lofty bedrooms, with every home comfort; bath (h. and c.); terms moderate. Proprietress, Mrs. A. EHRENBERG.

SOUTHPORT.
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
MISS H. COHEN, "IVYVILLE," 3, LATHOM-ROAD. The House is situated in the best residential part of Southport. Splendid sea view, one minute from Promenade. Drawing, dining and smoke rooms on ground floor. Electric lights. Inclusive moderate terms.

GREAT YARMOUTH.
Esplanade House,
Opposite Wellington Pier Gardens.
Having secured this absolutely unrivalled position, Mrs. ISRAEL will be pleased to receive visitors from the 10th of July. Excellent table; moderate inclusive charge; every attention paid to the comfort of her guests.
Daily Visitors can join at meals.

FOLKESTONE.
Miss LEON having secured a well-furnished residence (close to the Leas), comprising 20 bedrooms, large dining, drawing, smoking and recreation rooms, large garden,
Will be pleased to receive Visitors from Aug. 2nd.
Strictly Orthodox. Early Applications necessary.
5, CANFIELD GARDENS, SOUTH HAMPSTEAD.

BRIGHTON.
CECIL HOUSE,
126, King's Road.
Under the supervision of Mr. L. J. MYERS, Purveyor to Lord Rothschild and family.
The above Strictly Orthodox Jewish Boarding Establishment occupies the most unique position on the front, facing the West Pier. It contains magnificently appointed drawing room, dining room, and smoking lounge; bath, hot and cold; electric light throughout.
Non-residents may join at meals. The cuisine is of the highest quality.
TELEPHONE 865X NATIONAL. **Terms from 2½ guineas weekly.**
Apply Mrs. H. PROOPS.

GT. YARMOUTH.
Ekline House, 30, Prince's Road,
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.
Excellent Cuisine. Liberal Table. Near Sea and all amusements.
Non-Residents can join at meals. TERMS MODERATE.
Proprietress ... ... Mrs. E. HYAMS.

"ORIENT HOUSE,"
21 & 23, GORDON ST., GORDON SQ., W.C.
HIGH-CLASS JEWISH BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
This Mansion has been entirely re-decorated and superbly furnished and perfectly appointed in all respects, an ideal home, first-class cuisine and liberal table, bath-rooms fitted with hot, cold and shower bath, smoking rooms, perfect sanitation, within easy access of all West End Theatres and places of interest, two minutes from Gower Street, Euston and St. Pancras stations, and five minutes from Central Synagogue; 'bus to all parts. Charges moderate. Electric Light throughout. Address—MANAGERESS.

HASTINGS.
"THE LAUNDONS," 37, WELLINGTON SQUARE.
JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE.
Near pier, station, theatre, &c. Late dinner; liberal table; good cooking; home comforts and cleanliness. MODERATE TERMS. Address Mr. and Mrs. SANDHEIM.

Cliftonville, Margate.
"CHURSTON," 39-41, HAROLD ROAD.
Visitors received in these spacious premises which are within three minutes of the sea, and fitted with every modern convenience; excellent cuisine and every home comfort; open all the year.
For terms, apply to the Proprietress, Mrs. LEVY.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.
Freshford Lodge, Atlantic Road South.
ORTHODOX PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
Situated near the Sea and Woods.
The Misses GOLDSMID and OPPENHEIM having taken the above well-furnished House for the season, are now in residence to ***Receive Visitors.***

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